

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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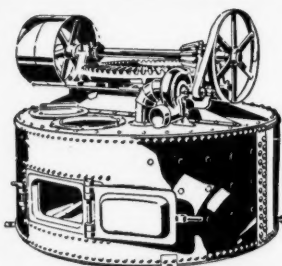
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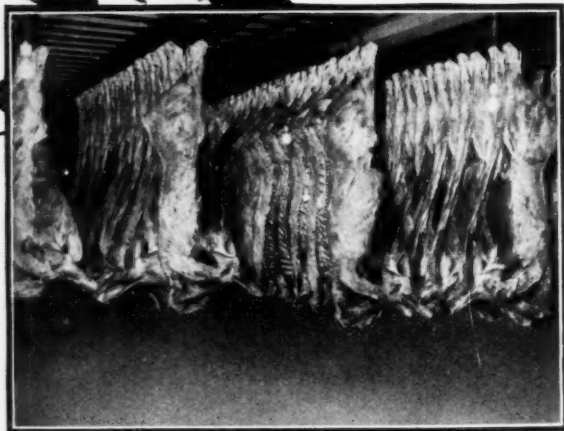
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on page 26



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1853 WE KEEP FAITH WITH 1924  
 THOSE WE SERVE

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

**PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY**

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Vol. 70.

Chicago and New York, February 2, 1924

No. 5.

## *Prizes for Practical Meat Trade Ideas*

### **Plan to Promote Development in Packinghouse Practice Announced by the Institute of American Meat Packers—Every Member Employee Has a Chance**

A plan to promote better packinghouse practice, and to stimulate the interest of packinghouse employees in developing new and better ideas and methods, has been announced by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

There has been remarkable development in meat packing methods and processes in recent years. But there is room for more.

Above all, there is need to arouse the interest of the average packinghouse employee in his work, to stimulate his pride in his industry, and to promote his skill in it.

So the Institute of American Meat Packers has established a cash prize contest for the best ideas. President Herrick announces the first contest this week.

Prizes of \$500 and \$250 are offered for the best and the next best idea. Any employee of an Institute member may compete. Decision will be made by a committee of experts, and prizes will be awarded at the next Packers' Convention.

#### **Everybody Has a Chance.**

The competition will be under the direction of the Committee on Practical Research of the Institute, and anybody from laborer to superintendent has a chance at the prizes. Those who submit worthwhile ideas which may not win the first two prizes will be given awards of merit.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will assist the committee in the competition, both in furnishing practical information to contestants, and in giving their work full publicity in its columns. Contestants also will be fully protected in every way in deriving any benefits from their ideas which may accrue.

#### **The Institute Prize Contest.**

Every packinghouse man has a pet idea, away back in his head—maybe several

ideas—for the advancement of processes in his department, or for increasing the value or sale of some product. But, like every other packinghouse employee, he has been constantly crowded to the limit in taking care of his particular job in the best way.

So he says, "Some time I'll get around to working out that problem; next summer I won't be so busy; I'll do it then." But next summer there's something else, and perhaps the time never comes, and a really constructive, practical idea or process is lost to the industry.

This competition is designed to encourage that man to make known and test out his idea for his own advancement, and for the good of the industry.

#### **Elaborate Tests Not Necessary.**

If the contestant has time and opportunity to work out his problem, so much the better. If he can make tests and sub-

mit the results, he should give his results fully.

But if he has no time or opportunity to work out those tests, he should write out his ideas as clearly and concisely as possible, and submit them to the Committee on Practical Research. And if his idea is best, though undeveloped, it may win, for the award will probably go to the idea that is fundamentally the best.

#### **The Committee on Practical Research Will Aid Contestants.**

The Committee on Practical Research includes the following:

R. F. Eagle, Wilson and Co., chairman;  
M. D. Harding, Armour and Co., vice chairman;  
F. J. Gardner, Swift and Co.;  
A. W. Cushman, Allied Packers, Inc.;  
R. E. Yocum, The Cudahy Packing Co.;  
W. B. Farris, Armour and Co.;  
Donald MacKenzie, Swift and Co.;  
S. C. Frazee, Wilson and Co.;  
John Robertson, Miller & Hart;  
R. E. Trotter, Boyd, Lunham & Co.;  
George C. Voltz, Jacob Dold Packing Co.;  
George M. Foster, John Morrell & Co.;  
W. H. Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir Co.;  
J. H. Agnew, Wilson and Co.

These men, and John P. Harris, secretary to the committee, are at the service of all those desiring to enter the contest.

Contestants are invited to write to the committee freely for any information which they may need in developing their process. They will actively assist the contestants in every way possible, and all information will be furnished freely and unreservedly.

This is a remarkable opportunity for contact with the best operating minds of the industry, and should go far towards stimulating the contest.

#### **The National Provisioner Will Help.**

As always, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will assist the Committee on Practical Research in this contest by giving practical advice to all aspiring to enter the contest. Paul I. Aldrich, Editor of THE NATIONAL

## **A Special Prize**

In addition to the prizes offered by the Institute in the Practical Idea Contest, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will offer a special cash prize of \$100.00 for the best-prepared or best-presented idea submitted to the Committee.

This does not necessarily mean the best-written brief. It means the idea which the Committee decides has been presented in the best way.

The winners of all prizes and awards of merit will have their achievements given full credit in the columns of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, with the approval of the Committee.



PROVISIONER and of "The Packer's Encyclopedia," the recognized handbook on meat packing operations, will assist any of the contestants in securing the fullest possible information, and THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER invites all contestants to write freely for information and advice.

It is suggested that contestants watch THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER for further announcements covering the contest.

#### Rules for the Contest.

Following is a copy of the rules governing the Institute's contest, as sent to members this week by President Charles E. Herrick:

1. The reward is to be \$750.00 cash.

The first prize will be \$500.00.

The second prize will be \$250.00.

Certificates of merit from the Institute will be presented to all deserving contestants, and their work will be featured by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

This contest offers every employee an opportunity of gaining honor and recognition in his industry.

2. Every contestant must submit a brief describing his idea or process fully not later than August 15, 1924.

#### What It May Be.

3. The achievement may be anything which has to do with the operating departments of meat packing establishments.

(a) It may be an improvement in a manufacturer's process, such as the curing of meat, the refining of lard, the slaughtering of hogs, or the manufacture of sausage.

(b) It may be a labor-saving device in any operating department whereby one or more men are eliminated, or whereby production is increased with the same labor outlay, or anything else that effects a real saving.

(c) It may be the statement of a simple idea whereby the value of some packinghouse product may be handled in a different manner to increase its value or sale.

(d) It may be a process for improvement of the quality or desirability of any packinghouse product.

#### Those Who Are Eligible.

4. Only employees of a member of the Institute of American Meat Packers shall be eligible for competition. Such employees shall have been employed by that member not less than ninety days before submitting their briefs, and must be employed by a member at the time that the award shall be made.

5. The awards will be made by a competent committee, who will carefully consider every suggestion made, and will make the most thorough possible investigation of all improvements brought to their attention. This award will be made at the time of the next convention (September, 1924.) No one submitting a brief will be a member of this committee, and no paid employee of the Institute shall be eligible for competition.

6. This is the first of a series of competitions for the advancement of the practical operations of the meat packing industry, and it is expected that this will be a regular part of the program of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Every contestant should understand that failure to win the contest this year does not disqualify him for competition next year. In fact, it is expected that many contestants whose processes have not developed far enough to win this year will be able to improve the processes so that they may, eventually, win a later contest. The Committee on Practical Research will gladly assist these contestants in perfecting their processes and EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE FULLY PROTECTED IN EVERY WAY.

## Swift Yearbook a Comprehensive Review

A review of the year 1923 as a record one in livestock production; charts showing the receipts and prices of cattle, hogs and sheep for twenty years; the effect of low by-product values on cattle prices; the growth of a great packing company over a period of twenty-seven years; the cost of retailing meat; foreign trade, and other interesting discussions are included in the 1923 yearbook of Swift & Company. As usual, it is one of the worth-while productions of the year, both editorially and typographically.

The average price paid for cattle during 1923 was \$6.89, for hogs \$7.56, and for sheep and lambs \$12.45. The cattle price is 7 per cent higher than that paid in 1922, the hog price 18 per cent lower, and the sheep and lamb price was at practically the same high level.

During the year Swift & Company earned an average of \$1.10 per head on cattle, less interest, as against an average profit per head of \$1.07 over a period of nine years. This profit is about 10c per hundred pounds of live cattle, or less than 1/4c per pound of meat to the retailer. With the exception of the year 1921, by-product values were the lowest in the past nine years.

#### Nearly 50,000 Shareholders.

In reviewing the growth of the company, it is pointed out that it has not been a close corporation for 35 years. In 1886

there were six shareholders, and in 1923 there were more than 46,000. There are shareholders in every state in the Union, from New Mexico with a minimum of 14 to Illinois with a maximum of 13,510. More than 1,300 of the company's shareholders reside in foreign countries. Something over \$12,000,000 is required to pay the annual dividend to these shareholders on an 8 per cent basis.

The charts showing the various retail cuts of beef, lamb and pork, which appeared in the principal women's magazines of the country, are reproduced. These charts were prepared in an effort to bring about a better understanding of meat values and to stimulate a demand for the less popular cuts of meat. They are a wonderful piece of constructive advertising.

#### A Government Trick.

The company's claim against the government for \$1,500,000 for actual loss sustained in the manufacture and sale of bacon put up for the army under government contract, and the government's counter-claim for about \$1,900,000, are reviewed.

This counter-claim was filed four years after the claim against the government, which claim has been pending in the meantime. In the counter-claim it is charged that Swift & Company "pyramided" costs and in other illegitimate

ways overcharged for bacon delivered to the government.

This charge is made in face of the fact that the U. S. Food Administration fixed the price on this army bacon, the company operated under a Food Administration license, and the business was regulated by the Food Administration. The accounting system was prescribed by the Food Administration and its accountants were constantly in the offices of the company, going over the books and records. It is felt, therefore, that should an overcharge have existed, it should have been discovered long before the lapse of four years.

The company's position is stated regarding the demand of the Secretary of Agriculture for access to its books and records. This demand has been refused, on the ground that it would be a violation of the constitutional rights of the company, and that so long as there is absence of violation of the law, it claims the right to conduct its affairs without interruption by government agencies.

#### Employee Representation Succeeds.

A plan of employee representation was established two years ago in all the United States and Canadian plants of the company. The purpose of this plan is to bring about better cooperation between employees and management. It is believed that the plan is based on sound principles and already worthwhile results have been achieved. In the first five months of 1923 865 cases were handled. The findings in more than two-thirds of these cases have been in favor of the employees.

More than 5,000 employees are taking one or more of the educational courses provided by the company. New courses have been added and the activity has been extended to additional plants and branch houses.

#### Advertising Helps Everybody.

Regular product advertising and institutional advertising have constituted the publicity policy of the company during the year. It is felt that these two types of advertising benefit both the producer and the consumer. They widen the market for meat and meat products and increase the volume of business. The expenditure for this publicity amounted to only a small fraction of 1 per cent of the total sales of the company.

The company's activities in the distribution of butter, cheese, eggs and poultry in the sections of underproduction from the great area of overproduction in the middle west are shown to be an economic feature in the utilization of facilities already in operation for the distribution of meat products requiring cold storage facilities.

#### HOG RAISING IN DENMARK.

The first nine months of 1923 show a decided increase in the slaughter of hogs over the same period in 1922; 2,472,000 hogs being slaughtered during the first nine months of 1923 in Denmark, compared with 1,581,000 hogs during the same period in 1922, according to official statistics reported by Consul General Marton Letcher at Copenhagen.



## Packers Hear of Institute Plans

### Dean Filbey of University of Chicago Appointed to Direct Institute of Meat Packing—Visit to Eastern Cities Interests Packers

The University of Chicago has announced the appointment of Emery T. Filbey, dean of University College, as director of the Institute of Meat Packing, which is a complete educational unit conducted by the University of Chicago and the Institute of American Meat Packers in cooperation.

Director Filbey worked in the industry before he entered the educational field, and combines in rare measure the practical viewpoint of a man experienced in production with the training of a specialist in vocational education.

The institution of which Dean Filbey is director is now carrying on research and offering instruction by evening classes and correspondence in subjects applying to meat packing. The present courses are intended primarily for men already engaged in the packing industry.

Beginning next fall, however, the Institute of Meat Packing will offer also a four-year program of full-time day courses for young men who wish to attend college before making a beginning in the packing industry. It is under the guidance of a Joint Administrative Committee, which consists of seven representatives of the University of Chicago and four representatives of the Institute of American Meat Packers. The institute's representatives are:

Charles E. Herrick, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Institute Plan Commission.

Oscar G. Mayer, chairman of the Committee on Educational Plans.

W. W. Woods, vice-president in charge of the Department of Education and Research.

#### The Institute Head.

After practical service in industry, Dean Filbey was graduated from the Indiana State Normal School in 1907. He then took special work at Bradley Polytechnic Institute and the Armour Institute of Technology, and was afterward graduated from the University of Chicago. His specialty is industrial education.

Dean Filbey became associated with the instructional staff of the University of Chicago in 1909. Since that time he has held successively the following positions there: Instructor, Technical Department, University High School; head, Technical Department, University High School; member, Department of Education, School of Education; director, Technical Division, United States War Training School, University of Chicago; dean, University College.

Dean Filbey's previous experience includes considerable work of the kind that will fall within his province as director of the Institute of Meat Packing. He knows the viewpoint of industry, since he is a man who has been engaged in it.

#### Eastern Packers Hear of Plans.

W. W. Woods, vice-president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in charge of the Department of Education and Research, and Director Emery T. Filbey of the Institute of Meat Packing recently visited several Eastern cities in



W. W. WOODS  
Vice President of the Institute in Charge of Education and Research.

connection with the educational work and in cooperation with the district committees in the cities visited.



DEAN E. T. FILBEY  
Director of the Institute of Meat Packing.

The first city visited, with respect to the educational efforts, was Baltimore. Ar-

rangements there were under the direction of the district committee, which consists of T. Davis Hill, chairman; Michael A. Keane, Joseph Kurdle and Howard R. Smith. Meetings were held at the Association of Commerce for Baltimore packers; at the plant of Shafer and Company for employees of Shafer and Company and Swift and Company; and at the Old Colony Club for the employees of William Schluderberg-T. J. Kurdle Company, Corkran, Hill and Company, Wilson-Martin Company, Consolidated Beef and Provision Company, John A. Gebelein Company, Greenwald Packing Corporation, C. Hohman and Sons and the Kurrle Packing Company. Those attending the meetings for employees were, for the most part major and minor executives of the companies and some younger men who had shown capabilities.

#### At Philadelphia and New York.

In Philadelphia the matter was handled by the Philadelphia members of the district committee, consisting of John J. Felin and Company; Bayard C. Dickinson, of Louis Burk, and Frederick A. Vogt, of F. G. Vogt and Son. These men, after meeting with Mr. Filbey and Mr. Woods, personally presented to appropriate men with their companies the educational opportunities offered by the Institute of Meat Packing. Meetings were held at the Wilson-Martin Company for major and minor executives and younger men of promise, and personal calls were made on B. Ernst Brothers, Hamilton Food Products Company, George Hausmann and Sons, Louis Pincus and the Pusey, Maynes, Breish Company.

In New York a forenoon meeting with the packers was held at 17 East 42nd street, in the office of Chairman W. H. Noyes of the Manhattan Sanitary Inspection Association. Twenty-one packers from New York City and vicinity were present. Arrangements for this meeting were made by the district committee, consisting of Albert T. Rohe, of Rohe and Brother, and Henry C. Muhs, of Henry Muhs Company, with the cooperation of Pendleton Dudley and J. C. Cutting of the New York office of the institute.

The same evening, on motion of W. A. Lynde, a group meeting for major and minor executives and men of promise from all the packing companies of this territory was held at the plant of the United Dressed Beef Company. The attendance was gratifying, about sixty men of obvious capability being present.

In Pittsburg Mr. Woods and Dean Filbey met the packers at a luncheon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. This meeting, as in the other cities, was arranged by the district committee, of which George L. Franklin is chairman. Others present included M. J. Hennessey, of the

(Continued from page 44.)

## Biggest Butchers' Supply Convention

The National Commercial Fixture Manufacturers Association and the National Butchers & Packers' Supply Association held their annual convention at the Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio, from Jan. 22 to Jan. 25, 1924. The first two days were devoted to meetings of the fixture manufacturers and followed up Thursday and Friday by the supply men.

### Tours of Inspection Made.

On Wednesday morning C. E. Wicke, E. J. Wirfs, R. H. Forschner, Wm. Carr, R. W. Neuburger, Leo Brand, E. C. Smith and John Canvasser visited and went through the plants of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. and the C. Schmidt Co. The trip was reported to be most interesting. Other smaller groups made the same trip Thursday and Friday.

On Wednesday evening the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. and the C. Schmidt Co. were hosts at a dinner and entertainment at the Elks' Club to both the fixture and supply groups and their friends. About 70 attended. George Mann and J. C. Guest, besides other entertainers, kept plenty of life in the crowd before the much-appreciated self-stimulating refreshments were opened.

Thursday morning saw the butchers' and packers' supply men start a series of very valuable and interesting meetings. In the afternoon the election of officers was held and at night the annual banquet and entertainment was held in the club room of the Hotel Gibson.

The newly-elected president, Clifford Boyer, paid high tribute to the toastmaster, Mr. Adolph Klein.

### "No Better People."

Between entertainment features Mr. Klein called on several of the members for a few words. Among them were Reuben Ottenheimer, of Baltimore, the father of the association, who defined the letters N. B. P. on their badge as meaning "No Better People." C. E. Wicke was next and was introduced as the wet nurse, because he was the one who brought the association along in such healthy fashion. Air-tight Eddie Wirfs was presented as the only honorary member.

In introducing Bob Neuburger, the toastmaster mentioned that his middle initial should have been "E," as it is the first letter in "enthusiasm," with which Bob is fully charged. In response Mr. Neuburger suggested that the hats go off to the old officers and the coats off for the new. Mr. Neuburger also suggested "Boost your organization always. You can never expect your ship to come to port without sending out as much as a tug!"

Several others followed, including Gus Schmidt, Leo Brand, Herman Ahrens, Wm. Carr, Walter Barnes and Fred Northey.

### Active and Associate Members Meet.

Friday morning was given to a meeting of active and associate members. In opening this meeting President Boyer emphasized very strongly the necessity for better display rooms and better advertising mediums, which would result in increased sales and better profits. The meeting was

a big success and both active and associate members benefited materially.

The members paid silent tribute by standing to the memory of Gordon Hague, late president of the Newark Butchers Supply Co., Newark, N. J.

Short addresses were made by several of those who were present as representatives of associate members. They offered hearty co-operation with the butcher supply houses, and gave assurance that by pushing the small articles of their respective lines in the aggregate they would mean good profits to the dealers. These addresses met with hearty applause and favor.

The newly elected officers and directors of the National Butchers' & Packers' Supply Association are: President, Clifford Boyer, Gruendler Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; vice president, R. W. Neuburger, New York Butchers' Supply Co., New York, N. Y.; secretary, H. L. Pfeiffer, New York; treasurer, C. W. Wenke, St. Louis Butchers' Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo. Directors: John Mitchell, The Brecht Company, St. Louis; Geo. M. Wiedemer, Smith Butchers' Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. C. Ahrens, C. Schmidt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

(Continued on page 42.)

### CONVENTION NOTES.

A record to be proud of: Five members two years ago, 58 active and 15 associate members today. "Make it more in '24."

At each plate at the banquet was a leather key ring holder with the compliments of the New York Butchers' Supply Co. Somebody must have found the key to the town in their holder—what?

At the dinner at the Elks' Club Wednesday night "Daddy" Chas. Schmidt read his notes without his glasses. This impressed Adolph Klein to the extent of his complimenting Mr. Schmidt on his wonderful reserve power and stability.

Walt Barnes is called the baby of the association, but he can WEIGH in with any of them.

Bob Neuburger could have been shot at sunrise Thursday morning, as 5 a. m. found him arousing the boys. "Early to bed and early to rise" must help make enthusiasm.

Art Daemicke took a good-sized bodyguard home with him, John Canvasser being the guest.

They call him Air Tight, but it seems that Everyone Join would be more suitable for E. J. Wirfs. Some booster.

Robert Zivi had a unique display of frocks, jackets, etc. in his room at the Gibson. The line was that of the Abbot Jacket Mfg. Co. of St. Louis.

B. C. Holwick was an enthusiastic associate. His co-operation with and from the active members is 100%, he says.

There were Schmidts, Schmitts and Smiths in attendance, and a Smith who couldn't attend was represented by Geo. M. Wiedemer.

John Boos and G. J. Began, of John Boos & Co., were "Johnny on the Spot" to lend their assistance in standardizing on butcher blocks, realizing that it would benefit the butcher, the supply house and manufacturer.

Clarence E. Braden of the Treaty Co. surely has a hot proposition—it's butchers' stoves and kettles—and they are hot most of the time among busy butchers.

Herb Strauss had a very attractive exhibit of the Albert Jordan line of cutlery, butcher steels, etc., at the Sinton Hotel. Mr. Strauss' talk at the Friday morning meeting on pushing the seemingly smaller articles met with big applause.

Arthur Daemicke proved himself a comedian of high character. Besides, Artie has found out a good preparation for finding the quality of steel in cutlery.

Al Heyer is certainly some lady's man. All the association has to do is to tell Al they want some "wild women" and like a conjurer they are brought forth. Must give the old boy credit, he knows how to pick them.

Old red-top John Canvasser, the sergeant-at-arms, knows how to keep order, for his seven-foot stature frightens the members so that they have to behave.

Alvin Schmidt had a good time all by himself until refreshments were served, when Alvie livened up and was some entertainer.

C. W. Wenke, the silent man, was not very silent. He was here, there and everywhere, and for a man 99 years old he keeps his age very well.

Harry Ahrens is some Adonis. Harry was happy that the affair was in Cincinnati, so he could show the boys a good time, which they surely did have.

Albert Ehrlich, otherwise termed "Handsome Allie," made up his mind to have a good time, and he had it. They train 'em well in St. Joe.

Joseph Geisler, William Carr and Gus Schmidt watched the affair with great interest. They are certainly clever boys; their eyes missed nothing.

George Wiedemer, otherwise known as comical George, is quite an all-around fellow. He has a smile that will never come off and it makes him many friends.

Richard Forschner is a good old soul, always thinking of the other fellow. It was not two hours after the banquet when Dick brought in a lot of hot frankfurters, cheese and ham sandwiches for the crowd.

Ruby Ottenheimer reminded us of that old song "Reuben, Reuben, I've been thinking." He had a swell time and went home happy in that thought that he was the daddy of it all.

Oscar Schmidt was there and you can bet nothing escaped his peepers.

Charley Vanek was among the also present and when Charley grows a little older he will have a chance to think of the good old times he had in Cincinnati in 1924.

Adolph Klein is sure some pippin. What that old bird does not know is not worth knowing, especially on interest. The convention lasted in actual hours about fourteen; little Adolph had the floor about thirteen and half hours of that time. He is some popular. Leo Brand did not come very far behind him, for Leo was there with his own machinery.

Clif Boyer is some dancer. We believe Clifford would win a prize at any of the "four hundred" gatherings if he butted in on them.

Little Harry Pfeiffer—we surely must find something to say about dear Harry—for he behaved himself so nicely and took up a whole lot of the association's time for the many reports he rendered.

# Again Some Truth!

You wouldn't think that there are packers who would be foolish enough to waste a thousand pounds of meat products a day!

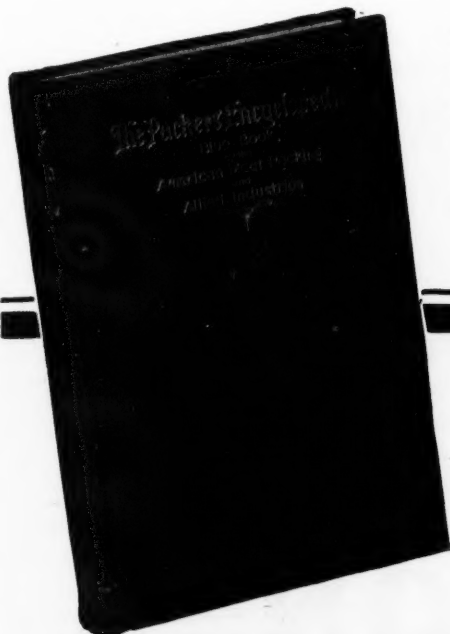
If you should tell them so, face to face, the chances are they would invite you outside! But, if they are honest with themselves, a good many of them will admit it.

Now, Mr. Packer—you who have not bought "THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA," what should be the shrinkage on your hogs in the cooler? What **IS** your shrinkage **NOW**?

How do you know that your hogs do not shrink one-half or one per cent more than what they ought to?

**How can you stop it?**

Isn't that worth while knowing—worth while reading about—worth while putting modern practice into operation?



Isn't it worth \$12.00 to get this information — by ordering a copy of "**THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA**" —**NOW**?

## Chapter One:—CATTLE

Breeds of Cattle  
Market Classes and Grades of Cattle and Calves  
Dressing Percentages of Cattle  
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## The Packers' Encyclopedia

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## Getting the Views of Business Men

### Importance of Learning the True State of Public Opinion on Important Matters

By Thomas E. Wilson\*

There never was a time when there was greater need in American life for sanity in legislation than today. The growth of minority blocs is making legislation of a definite character more and more difficult. No matter how meritorious an issue may be, compromise seems the only means of passage.

The development of an intelligent public opinion was never more necessary than it is today. This public opinion may express itself in various ways. Due to our form of government, actual changes in governing bodies can only take place at stated times, these being every four years so far as executive departments of our national government are concerned, and two years insofar as the legislative branch is concerned.

In foreign countries public opinion can change an administration almost over night. Such a situation is, however, not to be wished here.

The expression of public opinion, therefore, affects not so much the personnel of our governing bodies as it does their activities.

#### Use of the Referendum.

The referendum system of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, by which the business men of the country express their views on current national problems, is a mechanism by which it is hoped to give to American business men a continuous opportunity to express in a clear and concise manner their united opinions on timely economic questions of general interest to all types of business men, located everywhere throughout the land.

\*Abstract of address by Thomas E. Wilson as vice-president, presiding over the Northern Central Division, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the first mid-year meeting of the Northern Central Division, Chicago, January 21, 1924.

It does not concern itself with the details of legislative bills which may be changed over night.

It is not for the purpose of acting in a



THOMAS E. WILSON

critical attitude or of finding fault with actions already taken, but was developed from a desire on the part of its advocates and initiators that those whom we have helped to elect to positions of responsibility in our national government should have available to them the best assistance

and constructive help which mature business thought can give them.

There is no denying the fact that certain elements of American business or certain sections of the country may at times be so deeply engrossed in a subject that it may be looked at by them from too restricted or too local a viewpoint. This is but natural. The widespread membership of the chamber, both from the viewpoint of its geographical distribution and from the generality with which it touches all phases of business is such that the results of a referendum eliminates so far as possible selfish viewpoints, whether due to local prejudices or to the over-intense initiative of some part of business.

#### Gets a Fair Opinion.

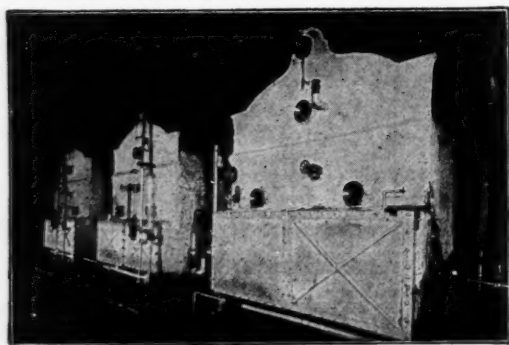
The result of a referendum, therefore, is about as fair a presentation of the viewpoint of American business on the fundamentals underlying the question under discussion as it is possible to obtain. The result of a referendum can never reach the highest degree of representative character until every member organization takes part in it.

Nor can American business ever reach that influence to which it is entitled until every organization takes part on every occasion in the expression of the digested viewpoint of its members, and adds its bit to the combined viewpoint of all American business which it is the function of the referendum system to obtain, and of the chamber to advocate.

#### HOG LOSS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 48,000,000 hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection during the last fiscal year, about 15 per cent showed tuberculosis infection to some extent, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This means a tremendous loss of food and money.

Tuberculosis among other farm animals is recognized as a dangerous source of infection for hogs. Leading packers are now paying 10 cents per hundredweight additional for hogs originating in counties free or nearly free from bovine tuberculosis.



## Turning Waste Into Profit

In many packing plants, both large and small, Swenson Evaporators are turning waste into profit by recovering the fertilizer contained in tankwater.

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## Hog and Product Prospects

The question foremost in the packer's  
mind these days is: "Are we going to get  
less hogs this year?" It is a basic con-  
sideration in the year's operations.

The increased meat appetite of the  
American citizen during 1923 ran largely  
in the direction of pork. No great differ-  
ence was evident in the amounts of beef  
and lamb consumed, but roughly 27 per  
cent more pork was produced and con-  
sumed in 1923 than in the previous year.

The enormous total of one billion  
pounds of lard was exported in 1923, and  
nearly nine hundred million pounds of  
pork. These totals are so great that they  
are difficult to visualize. One is led to  
ponder on just what would have happened  
had not this great export outlet been  
available for the surplus production of our  
American farms.

The prospects are that the hog crop for  
the first six months of 1924 will be ten to  
twelve per cent under the marketings of  
the same months of 1923. This will still  
be a hog run considerably above the aver-  
age, and its disposition will tax both for-  
eign and domestic consumption.

Indications are that the free movement  
of this great bulk of product will not be  
hampered. Industry in this country gives  
promise of being in a satisfactory condi-  
tion for the first six months of the year  
at least. Conditions in Europe, even if im-  
proved, will still be such during the year  
that there will be a great demand for pork  
and lard. Prospects therefore seem good  
for the disposition of the present hog  
crop.

Production must be adjusted, however,  
to the needs of the more stable world con-  
ditions which the year will likely bring  
forth. The American farmer should see  
to this, as he can hardly expect his sales-  
man, the American packer, to continue  
indefinitely to dispose of an abnormal sur-  
plus advantageously.

## Long-Distance Beef Trade

An experimental shipment of chilled  
beef is being made from Wellington, New  
Zealand, to London, in an effort to find  
an added outlet for their beef output.

Heretofore Argentina has had almost a  
monopoly on the English chilled beef  
market, as very little such beef is shipped  
from the United States or Canada. Be-  
cause of the long haul from Australasian  
ports, covering about six weeks, beef  
shipped from this part of the world has  
had to be frozen and held at a temperature  
of 10 to 15° F.

In this experimental shipment the sur-  
face of the beef is sterilized to prevent

the growth of molds and bacteria, and the  
air in the ship's hold is dried and cleaned  
periodically. By this means the beef can  
be transported at a temperature of 28 to  
30° F., and it is believed can be placed on  
the market looking fresh and bright.

The experiment will doubtless be  
watched with interest by all long-distance  
shippers of beef, and if successful will  
open an enormous new source of supply  
for consumers of chilled beef. At the  
same time it is expected to increase ma-  
terially the return to cattle producers.

## Ocean Freight Rates

Another increase of twenty-five per cent  
in ocean freight rates, effective March 1st,  
will place a decided hardship on exporting  
packers. The influence will be felt in the  
industry as a whole, as anything that lim-  
its export outlet necessarily congests the  
domestic market. Neither will the reac-  
tion improve prospects for the producer.

The present rate is just about the max-  
imum that can be carried on export meat  
products. American packers have been  
operating abroad at a loss, holding on in  
the hope that with the stabilization of  
European conditions there would come a  
decided improvement.

True, the volume has been enormous,  
but it has been necessary to dispose of  
it at a low price to bring it within the  
depleted buying power of Europe.

Competition from Continental countries  
has increased enormously in the past year.  
These same countries will not be com-  
pelled to absorb an increase in their ocean  
carrying charges, thus giving them an  
added advantage over our product.

The necessity for increased revenue for  
the steamship lines is not questioned.  
However, the advisability of levying a part  
of this added income on a commodity pro-  
ducing such a narrow margin as do meat  
products is of questionable wisdom.

Should the increase result in greatly re-  
duced tonnage, which is very likely to fol-  
low, not only would the net revenue to  
the steamship lines be less, but another  
price limitation would be placed on the  
American livestock producer.

This setback comes just at a time when  
the U. S. Department of Commerce and  
the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to-  
gether with the Institute of American  
Meat Packers, are bending every effort to  
foster exports and dispose of the pro-  
ducer's surplus.

It is earnestly hoped that the steam-  
ship companies will see the light and hold  
their rates at a point advantageous alike  
to themselves, to the American livestock  
producer, and to the American packing  
industry.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

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## Handling Pig Skins

With lard as much in demand as it has been, not much is heard of pig skins as a by-product, as they have been more valuable in the lard tank. At present pig skin strips are quoted nominally at 5 cents per pound at Chicago, with edible pig skin strips selling around \$65 to \$70 per ton.

However, the time will come when this product will command more attention from the trade, especially in periods of overproduction of lard or poor demand for that product.

Therefore information in response to the following inquiry from a Southern subscriber is timely:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have seen pig skin strips quoted in the market reports of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Can you give us information concerning them and how to handle them?

Only the larger packers have been in the habit of removing the skins from hogs in the packing operation. However, any packer killing 300 or more hogs a week could afford to consider this operation at times when the market justified it.

Pig skins are used for various purposes, especially in shoe manufacturing, leather goods, etc. Different parts of shoes are made from skins of hogs which have been scalded and tanned.

Before tanning it is absolutely necessary that all flesh and fat be removed from the skin. Great care must be taken in this process, which is called "fleshing" or "fating."

Skinning and fleshing machines are used for this purpose, but care must be used, and the help must be properly trained and watched. Fleshing may also be done by hand, and here even more care is necessary to get good results.

The packer will sustain additional expense or deduction for loss on any skins which must be again fleshed at the tannery, even for a small portion of the skin. The method of operation is as follows:

**Skinning.**—Set knife of skinning machine as close to skin as possible when skinning fat from shoulders and hams, or skinning fat backs.

**Fleshing.**—There is a very small sack, which contains a fatty tissue, around each hair root and which may be easily seen on close examination.

The contents of these sacks must be removed in the fleshing process, by scraping and breaking each of these sacks. Fleshing machines are built to do this work, and it may be more easily accomplished by the use of such a machine.

However, if there is no fleshing machine available, the fleshing must be done by hand, as follows:

**Fleshing by Hand.**—Use a flat top table, part of which is covered with steel. On one end of the steel plate is a device for holding the skin, which will keep the skin in proper position during the operation of fleshing.

Leave about two inches of the end of the skin hanging over the edge of the

table, and close the holding device over it.

A blade about five inches long, called a cabinetmaker's scraper blade, is to be fastened firmly into a wooden handle, and this is called a fleshing knife. Be sure to keep the square edge on this blade sharp, by frequently filing it.

The skin is to be scraped with this fleshing knife. Exert sufficient pressure on the knife when scraping so as to break the small sacks in the skin surface which hold the fatty tissue.

The accumulated fat from the scraping is to be dropped through an opening in the table into a container. The scraping is done in a direction away from the holding device and toward this opening.

Great care must be taken to inspect shoulder ends of skins carefully, in order to see that fleshing is properly done, as this is the most difficult part to flesh.

After properly fleshing the part of skin which is exposed, reverse the ends in the holding device and flesh that part which was covered.

**Grading.**—Skins are graded as follows:

Extra No. 1, 6 in. in width by 18 in. long, and free from holes.

No. 1, 5 in. to 6 in. by 16 in. to 18 in. long, and free from holes.

No. 2, 4 in. to 5 in. by 12 in. to 18 in. long, and free from holes.

No. 1 Ham and Shoulder Skins, 7 in. in width by 11 in. long, and free from holes.

No. 2 Ham and Shoulder Skins, 5 in. by 9 in. or 6 in. by 7½ in. Any piece which will measure 45 square inches may be included in this selection.

**Salting.**—When grading of skins has been finished, they are then salted.

First bundle them, placing 27 lbs. green weight in each bundle. Weigh off properly, 27 lbs. green weight, then lay each skin flat in salting box and carefully salt.

After salting, pile in bundle and tie with string about 4 inches from each end.

Fine dried salt, such as is used for curing dry salt meats, is to be used in the salting box.

When bundled, place in piles in a dry

cellar. In the average packing plant they are covered with D. S. curing salt and piled in the dry salt cellar.

**Shipping.**—Packers usually invoice these dry-salted pigskins at 25 lbs. net per bundle. Use a light strong barrel, such as a sugar barrel, when packing these skins for shipment in less than carload lots.

## Hog Liver Tank Yield

The following inquiry is from a packer in the West:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are interested to get some information as to the tankage yield of hog livers.

For example, we would like to know the yield of 1,000 lbs. of hog livers weighed fresh from the killing floor, or after being chilled 24 hours, compared with the finished dried weight, ready for digester tankage.

It is also possible that you have some figures giving the approximate cost of drying and grinding this product.

With no accurate test figures available on hog livers individually, we would estimate the yield to be about 14 to 15%, ready for digester tankage. There is, as is known, an excessive amount of moisture in hog livers.

Following is a test on tankage from killing 384 hogs to ascertain yields, etc.:

|                                 |       |          |          |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------|----------|
| Green weight:                   | Lbs.  |          |          |
| Lungs .....                     | 825   |          |          |
| Livers .....                    | 898   |          |          |
| Melts .....                     | 63    |          |          |
| Pig bags .....                  | 448   |          |          |
| Black guts .....                | 962   |          |          |
| Total, lbs. ....                | 2,896 |          |          |
| Yields:                         |       | Per Cent | of Green |
|                                 | Lbs.  | Per Head | Weight   |
| White grease .....              | 120   | .31      | 04.14    |
| Grease from press. ....         | 45    | .11      | 01.55    |
| Tankage, 4% moisture. ....      | 157   | .41      | 05.42    |
| Stick, 4% moisture. ....        | 200   | .52      | 06.91    |
| Total, lbs. ....                | 522   | 1.35     | 18.12    |
| Analysis:                       |       |          |          |
| Stick water: solids .....       |       |          | 7.19%    |
| Pressed tankage: moisture. .... |       |          | 53.00%   |

## Making Scotch Ham

The following inquiry is from a curer in the East:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We would greatly appreciate your giving us full directions on how to make a Scotch ham.

There are really very few details in connection with making Scotch hams.

Take a regular sweet pickled ham about 14/16 lbs. average, forty days in cure. Remove the bones, but do not lift the skin or remove any surplus fat. Wrap with Italian flax twine tightly, using about nine wraps per ham, evenly spaced, making a loop in the shank end of the ham to be used for a hanger.

Then place in smokehouse at a temperature of 100 to 110 degrees Fahr. for about one hour, just long enough to give the hams a slight tinge of smoke color.

Remove from smokehouse and allow to hang in manufacturing room with good air ventilation to cool off and develop color. They are then ready for shipment.

What must be done to dry salt meats, if smoked, before going to the smokehouse? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

## Mould in Sausage

Do you have trouble with the color of your sausage?

Does it show green rings or gray spots?

Mould IN sausage is caused by poor materials or careless handling. Mould ON sausage is a surface condition and can be prevented by proper handling.

Write to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, for directions for preventing mould in sausage. Send a 2-cent stamp for the reprint on "Discoloration in Sausage."



## Brands & Trade Marks

In this column from week to week will be published trade-mark applications of interest to readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER which are pending in the United States Patent Office.

These have been passed for publication and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed promptly. For further information address the National Trade-Mark Co., Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C., trade-mark specialists.

As an additional feature THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER offers an advance search, **FREE OF CHARGE**, on any mark our readers may contemplate adopting or registering. This will avoid the possibility of filing an application, only to find that an existing trade-mark prevents its use.

Wilmington Provision Co., Wilmington, Del. Packinghouse products; ham, bacon, lard, sausage, meat roll and minced luncheon specialty. Trade mark: TOWER Application No. 158,808.



Wilmington Provision Co., Wilmington, Del. For packinghouse products, butter and eggs. Trade mark: BRANDYWINE FARM. Application No. 158,809.

Northern Packing Co., Grand Forks, N. Dak. For ham, lard, bacon, sausage, salt pork, jellied tongue and pigs' feet. Trade mark: SWEET CLOVER. Application No. 182,667.

Menorah Food Products Co., Inc., New York City. For sesame oil. Trade mark: HELMA. Application No. 183,983.

C. Swanston & Son, Sacramento, Calif. For smoked meats, boiled ham and lard. Trade mark: POPPY. Application No. 187,394.

Lindsay Pork Products Co., Birmingham, Ala. For pork sausage. Trade mark: LEGG'S. Application No. 186,557; LINDSAY'S, application No. 186,558.

East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill. For beef and pork products. Trade mark: IXL. Application No. 160,934.

Chris. Grozinger Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. For smoked ham, baked meat loaf, bacon, roast ham and boiled ham. Trade mark: CHRISGCO. Application No. 177,296.

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### NEW ZEALAND CHILLED BEEF.

Another experimental shipment of chilled beef will shortly be made from New Zealand to the British market, according to a report just received by the Department of Commerce from Vice Consul J. C. Hudson, Wellington. The exporting company plans to forward the shipment about the first of February, a small chamber for the chilling of the beef having been erected some time ago.

The first shipment will be small probably consisting of approximately 1,000 quarters and will go forward on a fast oil-burning steamer fitted with chilling chambers, and if the present trial is successful it is almost certain that more beef will be shipped by this method.

No chilled beef has been shipped lately from New Zealand, due chiefly to the dis-

quality of the chilled beef, the results were not satisfactory.

After this, very few shipments were made until 1905, when 1,200 quarters were shipped to London. The voyage was a long one and when the shipment arrived the meat was so badly moulded that it was worthless. It was not until 1909 that there was a really satisfactory shipment.

### AMERICAN CASINGS IN AFRICA.

South Africa offers a large field for American sausage casings which are preferred above those of all other countries, as shown by statistics of imports reported to the Department of Commerce by Consul G. K. Donald, Johannesburg, on November 7, 1923:

|                      | 1920    | 1921    | 1922    |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| From                 | Weight  | Weight  | Weight  |
|                      | lbs.    | lbs.    | lbs.    |
| United Kingdom ..... | 11,828  | 23,056  | .....   |
| Canada .....         | 57,217  | 16,174  | 5,740   |
| United States .....  | 264,371 | 103,914 | 186,126 |
| Argentina .....      | .....   | .....   | 8,272   |

Sausage casings for this market should be good, sound, light colored, and medium-narrow, but there is no objection to a small percentage of second grade, darker colored, and wider casings. The casings should be packed in large kegs of fifty-six pounds net weight, consisting of 1,700 yards of skins in twenty-one bundles, or in more bundles when required, the balance of net weight being made up of fine, light-colored salt, which should stick well to the skins.

If put up in small kegs the net weight should be twenty-eight pounds, packed in proportion to the above. The skins should be wrapped in linen inside the keg.

Sausage casings are classified under item No. 193 of the South African Customs Tariff and are charged a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem based on the home consumption value at the time of shipment.

### WHERE LONDON GETS ITS MEAT.

South America, Australasia and Holland supply the bulk of beef, mutton and pork, respectively, on the London market. For the 11 months ending November, 1923, the London market had taken 428,970 tons of meat, compared with 424,794 tons for the same period in 1922.

Great Britain and Ireland supplied 82,508 tons of this meat, 346,462 tons being imported. During the similar period in 1922, Great Britain and Ireland supplied 78,710 tons of meat, 346,084 tons being imported. Home-bred beef comprised 16.1 per cent of the total supplies, mutton 14 per cent and pork 33.7 per cent, reports Alfred Nutting of the American Consulate-General's staff, London, England, to the Department of Commerce.

## Short Form Hog Test

Knowing what your hogs cost you alive, are you able to tell each day your cutting profit or loss per hog or per cwt.?

In a recent issue THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER printed a "short form hog test," giving the percentage yields of all cuts and offal for 200 lb., 250 lb. and 300 lb. hogs, with computations for losses, credits and expenses, so that the net profit or loss per hog or per cwt. might be figured almost at a glance.

This test, in table form, has been reprinted on heavier paper, and is available to subscribers upon application to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Send a 2-cent stamp and get a copy.

advantage that the Dominion finds itself in competition with other countries, and the difficulty of properly chilling the beef.

This proposed shipment is to be chilled by reducing the temperature to 29 to 32 degrees Fahr. by the Linley process.

The first shipment of chilled beef from New Zealand was in 1894, and the meat had to be frozen during the voyage to keep from spoiling. In 1895 several other shipments were made, but due to the poor

## Scores of Packers

Are Getting

**More and Better  
Grease and Lard**

By Using

## Bannon Separators

in the Rendering Plant

Write for particulars

## THE BANNON COMPANY

32 ILLINOIS ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Get rid of odors

How much money do you spend in a year trying to get rid of the odors in your plant?

Have you been successful? If not, why not try the Henderson-Haggard Chlorine Process, which is installed under Positive Guarantee to eliminate odors.

It is safe, simple, cheap.

**W. J. SPRINGBORN**  
Consulting Sanitary Expert

40 Rector St.

New York

## You'll make more profits with "Enterprise" No. 156

This "Enterprise" No. 156 Power Chopper has a capacity per hour of 2,000 lbs. Has extra heavy pulleys, 20x 3/4", running 300 r. p. m. with 5 to 7 h. p.

The most highly developed type of belt-driven chopper made. It has fewer parts than any other chopper. Gears are done away with, and the pulleys are placed on the socket shaft. The machine is noiseless. Its capacity

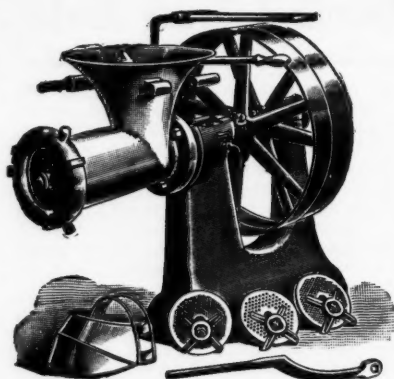
is much greater than a geared machine of corresponding size.

Knife and plate stay sharp longer. Four knives and four plates (including knife and plate for fat.)

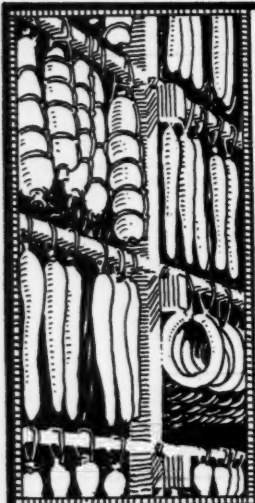
Save power costs, save labor costs and speed up production with "Enterprise." Your old machine may be mighty expensive when you consider the money a new "Enterprise" will make for you.

Write us for chopper catalog. We make 72 sizes and styles, belt driven, motor-driven and hand-power.

The Enterprise Mfg. Co. of Pa., Philadelphia, U. S. A.



## SUMMER SAUSAGE DRYING



The successful production of Summer Sausage has become a scientific art.

Those brands found on counters of select retail stores and demanded by the connoisseur are

### Air Conditioned

Summer Sausage Drying—with Webster Air Conditioning Systems—can be done during all seasons and a product unparalleled in color and uniformity assured.

Over 55,000,000 pounds of choice Dry Sausages produced annually by the aid of

### Webster Air Conditioning Systems.

We install complete systems and guarantee results.

Send for literature.

"The Successful Systems are Webster Systems"

No. 2

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONING CORPORATION  
LAFAYETTE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA. MONADNOCK BLOCK, CHICAGO.

## Success with the Perfection Sausage Mold

### One Sausage Maker Says:

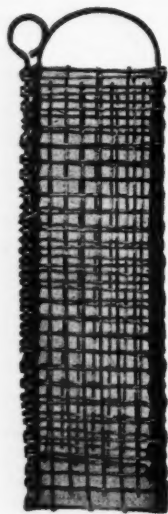
"We received your New Perfection Sausage Mold and find it very satisfactory, producing a beautiful piece of sausage."

Let us show you how it will benefit you.  
Write for particulars.

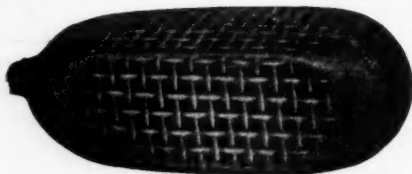
### Sausage Mold Corporation

918 E. Main St.

Louisville, Ky.



The Mold



The Product

### CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Summary of top prices for livestock at leading Canadian centers for the week ending January 24, 1924, with comparisons:

| BUTCHER STEERS.    |                           |                 |                           |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|                    | Week ended Jan. 24, 1924. | Same week 1923. | Week ended Jan. 17, 1924. | Week ended Jan. 17, 1923. |
| Toronto            | \$ 8.00                   | \$ 7.50         | \$ 7.10                   | \$ 7.10                   |
| Montreal (W)       | 7.25                      | 6.75            | 6.50                      | 6.50                      |
| Montreal (E)       | 7.25                      | 6.75            | 6.50                      | 6.50                      |
| Winnipeg           | 6.00                      | 6.00            | 6.50                      | 6.50                      |
| Calgary            | 5.00                      | 6.25            | 5.50                      | 5.50                      |
| Edmonton           | 5.25                      | 6.00            | 5.25                      | 5.25                      |
| VEAL CALVES.       |                           |                 |                           |                           |
| Toronto            | 14.00                     | 13.50           | 13.00                     | 13.00                     |
| Montreal (W)       | 12.00                     | 11.00           | 11.00                     | 11.00                     |
| Montreal (E)       | 12.00                     | 11.00           | 11.00                     | 11.00                     |
| Winnipeg           | 8.00                      | 8.00            | 8.00                      | 8.00                      |
| Calgary            | 5.15                      | 4.50            | 4.50                      | 4.50                      |
| Edmonton           | 5.50                      | 5.00            | 5.00                      | 5.00                      |
| SELECT BACON HOGS. |                           |                 |                           |                           |
| Toronto            | 9.90                      | 11.82           | 9.05                      | 9.05                      |
| Montreal (W)       | 9.00                      | 11.50           | 9.25                      | 9.25                      |
| Montreal (E)       | 9.00                      | 11.50           | 9.25                      | 9.25                      |
| Winnipeg           | 8.36                      | 10.45           | 7.97                      | 7.97                      |
| Calgary            | 7.04                      | 9.51            | 7.15                      | 7.15                      |
| Edmonton           | 7.60                      | 10.45           | 7.70                      | 7.70                      |
| LAMBS.             |                           |                 |                           |                           |
| Toronto            | 15.00                     | 15.00           | 13.50                     | 13.50                     |
| Montreal (W)       | 10.50                     | 11.25           | 10.50                     | 10.50                     |
| Montreal (E)       | 10.50                     | 11.25           | 10.50                     | 10.50                     |
| Winnipeg           | 11.00                     | 12.00           | 11.00                     | 11.00                     |
| Calgary            | 11.50                     | 11.00           | 11.50                     | 11.50                     |
| Edmonton           | 11.00                     | 10.00           | 11.00                     | 11.00                     |

### NOTES OF THE TRADE.

B. W. Corkran, president of Corkran Hill & Co., Baltimore packers, is enjoying an outing in the island of Jamaica.

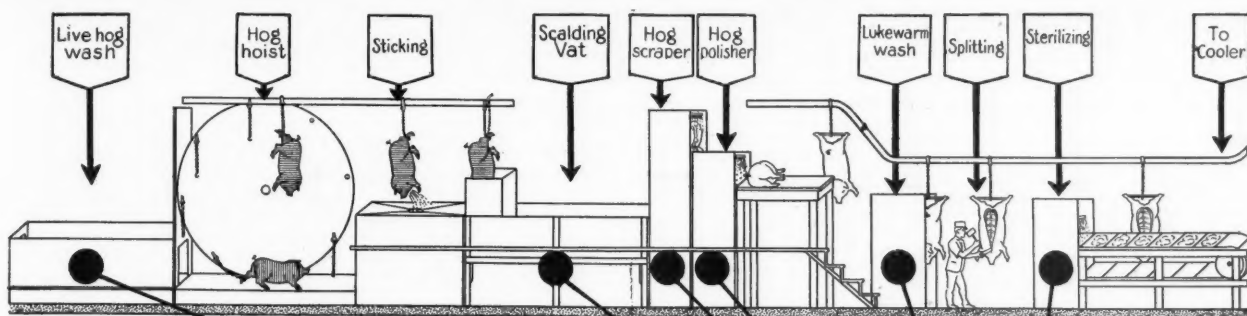
Michael Keane and Thomas T. Keane, of the Keane Provision Co., Washington, D. C., returned this week from a trip to Florida.

F. C. Rogers, packinghouse products broker, of Philadelphia, New York and points East, is taking a little outing at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, to make up for the vacation he lost last summer helping to plan for the packers' entertainment at the Atlantic City convention.

Dr. C. A. Schaffler, for many years chief government meat inspector at Philadelphia, died at his home in that city last week. Dr. Schaffler was one of the most highly-respected officials in the service and had done splendid service for the government and for the industry at Philadelphia.

E. M. Doane, formerly treasurer of George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., now engaged in the automobile business, is spending a few weeks in Southern California. Although he is out of the meat industry, he cannot get along without THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and even wants it to follow him during his stay in Santa Monica.

What is the special cure for Wiltshire sides? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."



## Will you make this 30 day Free test

With competition growing keener and profit margins getting smaller, Packers, Sausage Makers and Ham Boilers are investigating the value of Temperature Control to reduce costs and increase profits.

To get *first-hand* information of what temperature control will actually save you, make this simple 30-day free test: Have your engineer or mechanic apply a Powers Regulator to a Ham Cooker, Sausage Cooking Box, Smoke House, Hog Scalding Vat, Hog Dehairer, or any other Process requiring a steady, accurate temperature. See for yourself the dollars and cents savings of *Labor, Shrinkage, and Spoiled Product*. The results will surprise you.

### Read What This User Says

"It is impossible to over-estimate the importance and value of your temperature regulators on our ham cooking vats.

"As you no doubt know, there is one certain critical temperature at which hams should be held to produce proper results. If the temperature goes too high, the hams Shrink and have a dried-up appearance. If the temperature goes too low, the Flavor and Keeping Quality of the hams is greatly impaired and their appearance suffers.

"Before installing your device, 3 men took care of our battery of vats. These men were careful and good workers. We were well pleased with the efficiency of this department until we tested one of your devices on our No. 3 vat. Upon the results of this test we equipped the rest of our vats. One man now handles this work, and we estimate the reduction in Shrinkage alone would pay for this installation several times a year, to say nothing of the steam saved in heating, and the splendid appearance and uniform quality of our hams."

### Mail the Coupon

Find out what EXTRA PROFITS you can get with ACCURATE never-failing Powers temperature control. Mail the coupon and receive prices and full information.

### Partial List of Users

Armour & Co.  
Cudahy Packing Co.  
Beech Nut Packing Co.  
G. H. Hammond Co.  
Oscar Mayer  
Midwest Box Co.  
Swift & Co.

Omaha Packing Co.  
Hormel Packing Co.  
John Morrell & Co.  
Brennan Packing Co.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Wilson & Co.  
Allied Packers  
Jacob Dold Packing Co.  
Rath Packing Co.  
Detroit Packing Co.  
Airoblast Corp.

# THE POWERS REGULATOR CO

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

2725 Greenview Ave., CHICAGO

New York — Boston — Toronto — Omaha  
Kansas City and 29 Other Offices

See Your  
telephone directory

## Stop Profit Leaks on these processes with POWERS Temperature Control

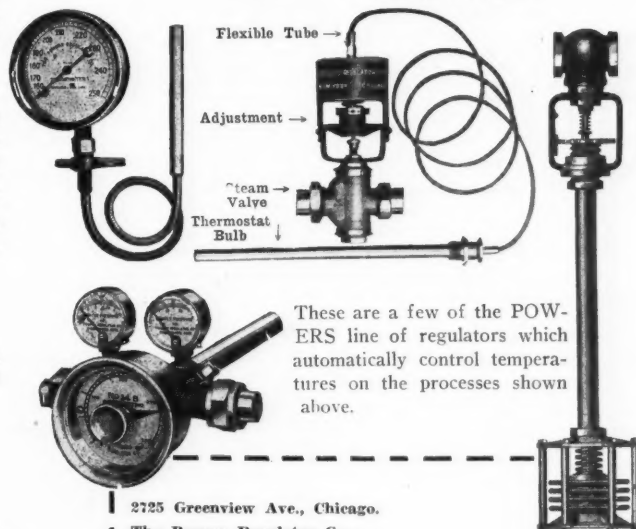
Ham Cooker

Steam Box  
and Cabinet

Retort

Instantaneous  
Water Heater

Smoke  
House



These are a few of the POWERS line of regulators which automatically control temperatures on the processes shown above.

2725 Greenview Ave., Chicago.  
The Powers Regulator Co.,

Send me full information, prices and particulars of your 30-day free trial offer for temperature regulators to be used on the following processes:

|                   |                       |                |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| —Hog Scalding Vat | —Ham Cooking Vats     | —Retorts       |
| —Hog Dehairer     | —Steam Box or Cabinet | —Refrigerators |
| —Hog Sterilizer   | —Smoke House          | —Water Heaters |

Address .....

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(2663)



## Meat Production and Consumption Statistics

Meat and livestock production and consumption statistics for November, 1923, compared to a year ago, are compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

### CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF AND VEAL.

|   | November.                    |             | January-November. |                              |
|---|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
|   | 3-year average. <sup>1</sup> | 1922.       | 1923.             | 3-year average. <sup>1</sup> |
| Inspected slaughter:                      |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Cattle, lbs.                              | 801,491                      | 859,413     | 845,618           | 7,620,835                    |
| Calves, lbs.                              | 318,618                      | 347,711     | 370,070           | 3,745,081                    |
| Average live weight:                      |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Cattle, lbs.                              | 962.75                       | 946.17      | 933.51            | 993.06                       |
| Calves, lbs.                              | 195.03                       | 188.61      | 189.37            | 169.50                       |
| Average dressed weight:                   |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Cattle, lbs.                              | 490.05                       | 490.46      | 502.47            | 538.46                       |
| Calves, lbs.                              | 108.90                       | 106.39      | 108.58            | 96.98                        |
| Total dressed weight (carcasses):         |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Beef, lbs.                                | 398,255,738                  | 421,507,700 | 424,897,676       | 4,082,468,358                |
| Veal, lbs.                                | 34,735,541                   | 36,992,973  | 40,182,201        | 361,171,588                  |
| Storage:                                  |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Beginning of month—                       |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Fresh beef, lbs.                          | 55,202,000                   | 47,929,000  | 43,772,000        | 92,238,000                   |
| Cured beef, lbs.                          | 18,236,000                   | 19,884,000  | 19,649,000        | 22,477,000                   |
| End of month—                             |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Fresh beef, lbs.                          | 75,311,000                   | 73,027,000  | 71,024,000        | 85,432,000                   |
| Cured beef, lbs.                          | 20,751,000                   | 22,601,000  | 22,142,000        | 22,061,000                   |
| Exports: <sup>2</sup>                     |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Fresh beef and veal, lbs.                 | 1,325,318                    | 515,814     | 267,271           | 34,657,630                   |
| Cured beef, lbs.                          | 1,994,104                    | 1,888,492   | 1,804,376         | 23,614,953                   |
| Canned beef, lbs.                         | 152,302                      | 100,918     | 59,643            | 10,624,990                   |
| Oil of lard and stearin, lbs.             | 9,482,178                    | 10,772,391  | 7,198,536         | 115,170,148                  |
| Tallow, lbs.                              | 1,353,015                    | 1,649,068   | 3,262,329         | 19,911,141                   |
| Imports:                                  |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Fresh beef and veal, lbs.                 | 3,981,476                    | 3,145,741   | 1,386,897         | 37,209,046                   |
| Receipts, cattle and calves, <sup>3</sup> | 2,290,886                    | 2,427,330   | 2,182,110         | 20,188,437                   |
| Stock and feeder shipments, <sup>4</sup>  | 586,505                      | 709,516     | 623,575           | 3,862,416                    |
| Cattle on farms January 1.                |                              | 65,632,000  |                   |                              |
| Prices per 100 pounds:                    |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Cattle, average cost for slaughter.       | \$85.46                      | \$5.63      | \$5.04            | \$86.70                      |
| Calves, average cost for slaughter.       | \$86.98                      | \$7.18      | \$6.39            | \$88.18                      |
| At Chicago—                               |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Cattle, good steers.                      | \$11.47                      | \$10.56     | \$10.62           | \$10.94                      |
| Veal calves.                              | \$10.12                      | \$8.91      | \$7.82            | \$11.19                      |
| At eastern markets—                       |                              |             |                   |                              |
| Beef carcasses, good grade.               | \$17.10                      | \$15.86     | \$15.71           | \$17.49                      |
| Veal carcasses, good grade.               | \$18.94                      | \$15.42     | \$15.62           | \$19.90                      |

### HOGS, PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

|  | 3-year average. <sup>1</sup> | 1922.       | 1923.       | 3-year average. <sup>1</sup> |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Inspected slaughter, hogs.               | 3,097,888                    | 4,318,005   | 5,340,678   | 35,707,103                   |
| Average live weight, lbs.                | 216.11                       | 214.83      | 215.74      | 222.25                       |
| Average dressed weight, lbs.             | 163.55                       | 162.51      | 164.16      | 171.99                       |
| Total dressed weight (carcasses), lbs.   | 604,490,855                  | 701,718,993 | 876,725,700 | 6,156,134,029                |
| Lard per 100 lbs. live weight, lbs.      | 15.20                        | 14.99       | 14.52       | 16.01                        |
| Storage:                                 |                              |             |             |                              |
| Beginning of month—                      |                              |             |             |                              |
| Fresh pork, lbs.                         | 45,451,000                   | 30,688,000  | 71,640,000  | 118,270,000                  |
| Cured pork, lbs.                         | 363,757,000                  | 364,482,000 | 434,306,000 | 566,739,000                  |
| Lard, lbs.                               | 44,310,000                   | 36,750,000  | 35,225,000  | 115,845,000                  |
| End of month—                            |                              |             |             |                              |
| Fresh pork, lbs.                         | 43,765,000                   | 33,774,000  | 82,086,000  | 116,166,000                  |
| Cured pork, lbs.                         | 356,823,000                  | 385,725,000 | 495,428,000 | 558,391,000                  |
| Lard, lbs.                               | 37,063,000                   | 32,506,000  | 35,317,000  | 114,079,000                  |
| Exports:                                 |                              |             |             |                              |
| Fresh pork, lbs.                         | 5,336,503                    | 5,378,092   | 7,945,969   | 34,747,762                   |
| Cured pork, lbs.                         | 38,904,001                   | 55,209,639  | 74,711,781  | 672,511,853                  |
| Canned pork, lbs.                        | 130,156                      | 187,758     | 229,622     | 1,727,452                    |
| Sausage, lbs.                            | 58,296,937                   | 63,798,906  | 76,020,419  | 692,457,484                  |
| Lard, lbs.                               |                              |             |             | 706,335,439                  |
| Imports:                                 |                              |             |             |                              |
| Fresh pork, lbs.                         | 65,770                       | 81,644      | 66,124      | 947,529                      |
| Receipts of hogs. <sup>5</sup>           | 3,993,228                    | 4,420,985   | 5,416,158   | 38,051,606                   |
| Stock and feeder shipments. <sup>6</sup> | 46,997                       | 54,634      | 69,914      | 586,907                      |
| Hogs on farms January 1.                 |                              | 57,834,000  |             |                              |
| Prices per 100 pounds:                   |                              |             |             |                              |
| Average cost for slaughter.              | \$87.95                      | \$8.54      | \$6.83      | \$89.06                      |
| At Chicago—                              |                              |             |             |                              |
| Live hogs, medium weight.                | \$9.27                       | \$8.20      | \$7.04      | \$11.26                      |
| At eastern markets—                      |                              |             |             |                              |
| Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs.             | \$23.19                      | \$19.82     | \$13.96     | \$23.95                      |
| Shoulders, skinned.                      | \$17.06                      | \$14.96     | \$11.20     | \$17.41                      |
| Picnics, 6-8 lbs.                        | \$15.62                      | \$13.50     | \$10.13     | \$15.85                      |
| Butts, Boston style.                     | \$20.96                      | \$18.64     | \$12.64     | \$20.39                      |
| Bacon, breakfast.                        | \$30.19                      | \$27.52     | \$21.88     | \$31.55                      |
| Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs.                 | \$24.90                      | \$21.37     | \$21.50     | \$26.66                      |
| Lard, tierces                            | \$15.60                      | \$12.60     | \$14.53     | \$16.00                      |

### SHEEP, LAMB AND MUTTON.

|   | 3-year average. <sup>1</sup> | 1922.      | 1923.      | 3-year average. <sup>1</sup> |
|---|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|
| Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs              | 963,613                      | 882,213    | 915,229    | 10,745,339                   |
| Average live weight, lbs.                         | 82.69                        | 83.36      | 76.75      | 79.76                        |
| Average dressed weight, lbs.                      | 39.20                        | 39.85      | 38.84      | 38.21                        |
| Total dressed weight (carcasses), lbs.            | 37,737,079                   | 35,156,188 | 35,547,494 | 400,225,808                  |
| Storage fresh lamb and mutton:                    |                              |            |            |                              |
| Beginning of month, lbs.                          | 19,765,000                   | 3,458,000  | 1,997,000  | 14,685,000                   |
| End of month, lbs.                                | 22,618,000                   | 3,633,000  | 2,014,000  | 14,172,000                   |
| Exports, fresh lamb and mutton, lbs. <sup>7</sup> | 121,990                      | 81,027     | 73,498     | 23,067,788                   |
| Imports, fresh lamb and mutton, lbs.              | 5,090,490                    | 236,170    | 221,758    | 11,872,486                   |
| Receipts of sheep. <sup>8</sup>                   | 2,275,579                    | 2,287,608  | 1,816,016  | 21,774,279                   |
| Stock and feeder shipments. <sup>9</sup>          | 708,370                      | 757,339    | 540,094    | 3,908,100                    |
| Sheep on farms January 1.                         |                              | 36,327,000 |            |                              |
| Prices per 100 pounds:                            |                              |            |            |                              |
| Average cost for slaughter.                       | \$9.90                       | \$12.21    | \$11.96    | \$10.38                      |
| At Chicago—                                       |                              |            |            |                              |
| Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium to prime              | \$11.48                      | \$13.79    | \$11.94    | \$12.77                      |
| Sheep, medium to choice.                          | \$5.98                       | \$7.26     | \$6.30     | \$7.31                       |
| At eastern markets—                               |                              |            |            |                              |
| Lamb carcasses, good grade.                       | \$23.65                      | \$24.50    | \$23.90    | \$25.64                      |
| Mutton, good grade.                               | \$13.85                      | \$14.31    | \$14.86    | \$16.48                      |

<sup>1</sup> 1920, 1921, and 1922. <sup>2</sup> Average, not total. <sup>3</sup> Including re-exports. <sup>4</sup> 1922 figure includes oleo stearin only; 1923 includes small quantity of lard stearin, formerly segregated. <sup>5</sup> Public stock yards. <sup>6</sup> Two-year average. <sup>7</sup> New York and Philadelphia only.

### RINDERPEST IN AUSTRALIA.

All herds affected with rinderpest are being slaughtered in a district near Fremantle, Western Australia, where this disease has broken out among dairy cattle. While the authorities are not certain that the outbreak is rinderpest, they are making every effort to check and confine it

to the small area where it has appeared, says Consul Henry R. Balch, Adelaide.

### LARD AND GREASE EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York, Jan. 1 to Jan. 30 were: 115,951,432 lbs.; tallow, 990,000 lbs.; greases, 8,464,400 lbs., and stearine, none.

### BRITISH PROVISION MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, England, Jan. 19, 1924.

Owing to the threat of a railway strike overshadowing the trade this week there has been considerably less buying, with the result that Irish and Danish bacon have been reduced in price. This, of course, has had the effect of operating against the sale of American meats, with the result that American Wiltshires and Cumberland cut are neglected.

Hams continue in fair demand, especially the heavier weights such as 14-16, 16-18 lbs. average; the markets seem to be bare of these averages. Long hams, however, are neglected.

Fresh bellies ex quay are also wanted, but the cold stored article is at a discount.

Lard still continues in small supply with very little variation in the price of the ready article, but a discount on any due in two or three days' time.

We look for a better trade as soon as the threat of the strike has been removed, as buyers are very nervous about taking hold of supplies and finding these goods held up on the railways with a consequent loss through deterioration.

### NEW YORK MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported as follows for the week ending January 26, 1924, with comparisons, as follows:

|                        | Week ending Jan. 26. | Previous week. | Cor. week 1923. |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Western dressed meats: |                      |                |                 |
| Steers, carcasses      | 9,274½               | 7,301          | 6,750           |
| Cows, carcasses        | 1,051½               | 1,129          | 1,309½          |
| Bulls, carcasses       | 208                  | 187            | 217             |
| Veal, carcasses        | 11,020               | 12,438         | 11,571          |
| Hogs and pigs          | 50                   | 10             | 4,335           |
| Lambs, carcasses       | 24,650               | 22,586         | 23,792          |
| Mutton, carcasses      | 5,788                | 4,838          | 9,658           |
| Beef, cuts, lbs.       | 450,441              | 488,381        | 180,832         |
| Pork, cuts, lbs.       | 1,619,213            | 1,788,625      | 1,482,001       |
| Local slaughters:      |                      |                |                 |
| Cattle                 | 10,972               | 10,492         | 10,579          |
| Calves                 | 11,939               | 14,210         | 10,976          |
| Hogs                   | 71,234               | 73,879         | 61,852          |
| Sheep                  | 46,881               | 47,286         | 39,338          |

### BOSTON MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending January 26, 1924, with comparisons:

|                        | Week ending Jan. 26. | Previous week. | Cor. week 1923. |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Western dressed meats: |                      |                |                 |
| Steers, carcasses      | 1,652                | 2,193          | 1,841           |
| Cows, carcasses        | 1,887                | 1,566          | 1,846           |
| Bulls, carcasses       | 75                   | 35             | 35              |
| Veals, carcasses       | 901                  | 896            | 4,714           |
| Lambs, carcasses       | 14,321               | 15,015         | 7,016           |
| Mutton, carcasses      | 700                  | 707            | 752             |
| Pork, lbs.             | 343,739              | 281,806        | 320,394         |
| Local slaughters:      |                      |                |                 |
| Cattle                 | 1,786                | 1,960          | 1,361           |
| Calves                 | 1,894                | 1,550          | 2,080           |
| Hogs                   | 21,986               | 24,893         | 23,690          |
| Sheep                  | 5,066                | 6,214          | 6,993           |

### PHILADELPHIA MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending January 26, 1924:

|                        | Week ending Jan. 26. | Previous week. | Cor. week 1923. |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Western dressed meats: |                      |                |                 |
| Steers, carcasses      | 2,210                | 2,192          | 2,668           |
| Cows, carcasses        | 644                  | 618            | 846             |
| Bulls, carcasses       | 321                  | 250            | 817             |
| Veal, carcasses        | 1,515                | 1,985          | 2,152           |
| Lambs, carcasses       | 8,328                | 8,421          | 7,923           |
| Mutton, carcasses      | 1,631                | 1,526          | 2,555           |
| Pork, lbs.             | 445,151              | 595,857        | 665,873         |
| Local slaughters:      |                      |                |                 |
| Cattle                 | 2,297                | 2,467          | 2,247           |
| Calves                 | 1,928                | 1,890          | 2,087           |
| Hogs                   | 26,400               | 27,540         | 20,209          |
| Sheep                  | 6,000                | 5,972          | 5,301           |

### BRITISH SHIP BY MOTOR.

During the railway strike in Great Britain the government has encouraged the establishment of motor transport lines from Southampton and other ports to London and main points of distribution, guaranteeing prompt delivery at rates only slightly higher than the rail rates. Comment is made that though this is a Labor government, it is putting public service ahead of politics.

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Prices Lower—Liquidation Active—Hog Receipts Liberal—Export Demand Less Active.

The past week has shown a sharp decline in lard value, with some pressure on meats, but the most noticeable decline has been in lard. The influences leading to the decline have been possible liquidation of long holdings of lard against short oil at New York, continued movement of hogs, evidence of a pause in foreign demand, liberal receipts of hogs from the country, and the Government report on livestock indicating only a moderate decrease in the movement of hogs the coming year.

The receipts of hogs at the leading points for the week were 832,000 against 698,000 last year. Receipts of sheep were about the same, and cattle a little less. The packing continues heavy. For the past week the total was 1,026,000 against 869,000 last year and for the winter season to 13,058,000 against 11,211,000 last year.

### Hog Slaughters a Record.

The slaughtering of hogs for the past year under Federal inspection was 10,000,000 more than during any previous year, the total amounting to 53,333,708 against 43,113,629 last year. The slaughtering for December was a record total amounting to 5,903,759 compared with the previous record for any one month of 5,845,696 in January, 1919.

The Government report of the number of hogs in the country did not show the decrease anticipated. The reduction in the total number of hogs was 2,926,000, but even if this is reflected in the deliveries for the current year, the total slaughtering would be a trifle under the past year. A loss of 3,000,000 hogs would be practically 100,000,000 pounds of lard, and about 425,000,000 pounds of other products.

The exports alone the past twelve months were over 1,000,000,000 pounds of lard so that the decrease in product would be barely a tenth of the exports for the past year.

The comparative totals of the livestock report in thousands, (000 omitted) follow:

|              | 1924   | Changes    | 1923   |
|--------------|--------|------------|--------|
| Horses       | 18,263 | Dec. 364   | 18,627 |
| Mules        | 5,436  | Dec. 49    | 5,481  |
| Milk cows    | 24,075 | Inc. 238   | 24,437 |
| Other cattle | 41,126 | Dec. 677   | 42,803 |
| Sheep        | 38,361 | Inc. 1,138 | 37,223 |
| Swine        | 65,301 | Dec. 2,926 | 68,227 |

Total ..... 193,262 ..... 196,798

The supply of livestock indicates probabilities of very little change in the feeding situation and the demand upon feed-stuffs for the coming year. While there is some change in the totals, the change is unimportant and the decrease in hogs will possibly be more than offset by the inferior quality of the corn. The feeding position on the basis of hogs, or the hog-corn ratio is against the hog feeder.

With the average price of hogs around 7c and corn around 80c there is an apparent loss of nearly 10c a bushel in the feeding operations. The high price of cattle and lambs as well as sheep partly offset the unfavorable position as a whole but are of little help to the individual.

### Lard Distribution Good.

The distribution of lard has continued

very good. The exports the past week were 34,319,000 or the equivalent of about 1,000,000 hogs as compared with 36,289,000 last year. The exports of meats were 22,819,000 against 25,530,000. The export movement is running particularly heavy, but how long it will keep up is somewhat of a question.

The lard market has been affected during the week by the claims of decreased demand and that a lot of lard sent abroad has been sent on consignment. Compared with December 1 the price of hogs show but little change, while the price of lard has declined about 1c a pound.

The position for the packer has been decidedly unfavorable on the returns for lard owing to the decline in price, while the price of hogs has remained relatively firm. Those who have bought product on the steadiness of hogs have been in a losing proposition.

### Hog Movement Liberal.

The movement of hogs has continued very liberal. There has been a fairly active demand, not only for hogs but for sheep and cattle. The comparison of stocker and feeder shipment from July 1st to January 12th shows a gain in hogs and sheep and a loss in cattle compared with last year, but a distinct gain over two and three years ago.

The comparative figures in thousands, (000 omitted):

|         | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1923-24 | 2,813   | 373   | 3,008  |
| 1922-23 | 3,001   | 302   | 2,608  |
| 1921-22 | 1,990   | 130   | 1,975  |

## Daily Market Service

The DAILY MARKET SERVICE, established to furnish the trade with authentic daily information of market prices and market transactions, is the latest addition to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S trade service.

It includes market prices and transactions on provisions, lard, sausage meats, etc., together with daily hog market information, Board of Trade prices, etc. It covers export markets also.

It is mailed each day at the close of trading, and a handsome leather binder is furnished to subscribers for the purpose of filing the daily reports for ready and permanent reference. Subscribers also are entitled to free telegraphic service (messages collect).

Application for this service may be made to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill. The cost is \$1 per week, or \$48 per year, payable in advance.

These figures would appear to indicate that so far this season there has been a reasonably fair return to feeders on cattle and sheep, but not much interest in buying of hogs in the leading market.

Regarding the probable movement of hogs, the Bureau of Markets says: "Examining receipt figures over a period of time leads to the belief that the peak of the hog run is past and strong competition is expected to be in evidence on practically all market days during the winter season."

"Although some increase in stocks of lard and provisions are in evidence, accumulations are proportionately small for this period of the year, and continued industrial prosperity and low temperatures may be expected to keep the outlet for pork and pork products broad."

"A noticeable feature of the week's trade in hogs was the demand for butchers around 200 pounds and under. Shipper demand for these was very keen, and served to advance values placing prices close to the top on weighted butchers."

**PORK**—The market was quiet but firm, with a spotted demand, some claiming good business. At New York mess was quoted at \$24.25@24.75, family \$29.00@30.00, and short clears \$28.00@32.00. At Chicago mess pork was quotable at \$22.50.

**LARD**—Demand was limited, both domestic and export, with outward shipments continuing huge. At New York prime western was quoted at 12c@10c, middling western 11.95c@12.05c, city 11½c, refined to the continent 12¾c, South American 13c, Brazil kegs 14c, compound 12½c@13c. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at .05 over Jan., loose lard .52½ under Jan., and leaf lard at .37½ under Jan.

**BEEF**—The market was easier with demand less active and mess at New York quoted at \$16.00@17.00, packet \$17.00@18.00, family \$19.00@20.00, extra India mess \$33.00; No. 1 canned corn beef \$2.35; No. 2, \$4.00, and sweet pickled tongues \$55.00@65.00 nominal.

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### JANUARY CHICAGO HOG RECORD.

More hogs were marketed at Chicago during the month of January, 1924, than in any previous month in the history of the market. The figures for the month just closed were 1,278,000, exceeding by more than 50,000 the former high mark of 1,227,508, set in January, 1916.

Cattle marketings at Chicago for the month totaled 295,322; sheep, 408,617.

### CANADIAN MEAT EXPORTS.

Canadian meat exports for 1923, with comparisons, are officially reported as follows:

|  | 1923.       | 1922.      |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Beef, fresh, lbs.                      | 22,607,200  | 26,225,100 |
| Mutton and lamb, fresh, lbs.           | 1,707,000   | 4,688,400  |
| Pork, fresh, lbs.                      | 910,900     | 735,200    |
| Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides, lbs. | 100,304,800 | 99,141,100 |
| Beef, pickled in barrels, lbs.         | 224,800     | 115,800    |
| Pork, D. S., lbs.                      | 2,132,500   | 328,200    |
| Pork, S. P., lbs.                      | 298,700     | 617,500    |
| All other meats, lbs.                  | 8,192,698   | 6,452,781  |

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Jan. 26, with comparisons:

|                          | From<br>ended Jan.<br>26, 1924. | Week<br>ended Jan.<br>27, 1923. | Nov. 1, 1923<br>to Jan.<br>26, 1924. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PORK, BBLs.              |                                 |                                 |                                      |
| United Kingdom .....     | 165                             | 25                              | 993                                  |
| Continent .....          | 1,138                           | 175                             | 9,503                                |
| So. and Cent. Amer. .... |                                 |                                 |                                      |
| West Indies .....        |                                 | 38                              | 2,511                                |
| B. N. A. Colonies .....  |                                 |                                 |                                      |
| Other countries .....    |                                 |                                 |                                      |
| Total .....              | 1,303                           | 238                             | 13,067                               |

## BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

|                          |            |            |             |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom .....     | 9,098,100  | 15,553,500 | 154,597,200 |
| Continent .....          | 9,402,500  | 6,117,500  | 102,507,825 |
| So. and Cent. Amer. .... |            |            | 46,000      |
| West Indies .....        |            |            | 124,000     |
| B. N. A. Colonies .....  |            |            |             |
| Other countries .....    |            |            | 785,000     |
| Total .....              | 18,500,600 | 21,671,000 | 258,050,025 |

## LARD, LBS.

|                          |            |            |             |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom .....     | 7,217,250  | 8,808,549  | 61,653,389  |
| Continent .....          | 22,110,377 | 18,085,748 | 183,020,958 |
| So. and Cent. Amer. .... |            |            | 1,113,000   |
| West Indies .....        | 126,000    | 99,000     | 885,000     |
| B. N. A. Colonies .....  |            |            |             |
| Other countries .....    |            |            | 38,732      |
| Total .....              | 29,453,627 | 26,993,297 | 246,711,080 |

## RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

|                       | Pork,<br>lbs. | Bacon and<br>hams, lbs. | Lard, lbs. |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|
| From—                 |               |                         |            |
| New York .....        | 1,303         | 14,775,600              | 26,785,621 |
| Portland, Me. ....    |               | 8,088,000               | 807,000    |
| Boston .....          |               | 266,000                 | 750,000    |
| Philadelphia .....    |               |                         | 62,000     |
| Baltimore .....       |               |                         | 227,000    |
| New Orleans .....     |               |                         | 31,000     |
| St. John, N. B. ....  |               | 371,000                 | 788,000    |
| Total week .....      | 1,303         | 18,500,600              | 29,453,621 |
| Previous week .....   | 1,808         | 29,289,200              | 25,711,990 |
| 2 weeks ago .....     | 765           | 24,341,250              | 31,465,554 |
| Cor. week, 1923 ..... | 238           | 21,671,000              | 26,993,297 |

|   |             |             |            |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Comparative summary of aggregate exports in lbs.,<br>from Nov. 1, 1923, to Jan. 26, 1924: |             |             |            |
| 1923-1924.  | 1922-1923.  | Increase.   |            |
| Pork lbs. ....  | 2,613,400   | 2,353,000   | 260,400    |
| Bacon and hams,<br>lbs. ....  | 258,050,025 | 193,054,350 | 65,004,657 |
| Lard, lbs. ....   | 246,711,080 | 199,527,802 | 47,183,278 |

What is "back-packing," and how are meats held in cure under this method? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1924 as follows:

## Fresh Beef—

## STEERS:

|              | CHICAGO.      | BOSTON.       | NEW YORK.     | PHILA.        |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Choice ..... | \$18.00@19.00 |               | \$17.00@19.00 |               |
| Good .....   | 15.50@17.50   | \$15.00@15.50 | 15.00@16.50   | \$14.00@16.00 |
| Medium ..... | 13.00@15.00   | 13.50@14.50   | 12.50@14.00   | 13.00@14.00   |
| Common ..... | 10.00@12.00   | 12.50@13.00   | 11.50@12.50   | 12.00@13.00   |

## COWS:

|              |             |             |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Good .....   | 11.00@12.00 | 10.50@11.00 | 11.50@12.00 | 11.00@12.00 |
| Medium ..... | 9.00@10.50  | 10.00@10.50 | 10.00@11.00 | 10.00@11.00 |
| Common ..... | 7.50@ 9.00  | 8.50@10.00  | 8.00@ 9.50  | 9.00@10.00  |

## BULLS:

|              |            |  |            |  |
|--------------|------------|--|------------|--|
| Good .....   |            |  |            |  |
| Medium ..... |            |  | 9.25@10.50 |  |
| Common ..... | 8.50@ 8.75 |  | 8.50@ 9.25 |  |

## Fresh Veal\*—

|              |             |             |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Choice ..... | 19.00@20.00 |             | 21.00@23.00 |             |
| Good .....   | 17.00@18.00 |             | 18.00@21.00 | 20.00@21.00 |
| Medium ..... | 13.00@15.00 |             | 14.00@17.00 | 15.00@17.00 |
| Common ..... | 10.00@12.00 | 10.00@12.00 | 10.00@13.00 | 10.00@13.00 |

## Fresh Lamb and Mutton—

## LAMB:

|              |             |             |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Choice ..... | 22.00@23.00 | 23.00@24.00 | 22.00@24.00 | 24.00@26.00 |
| Good .....   | 21.00@22.00 | 21.00@22.00 | 20.00@22.00 | 22.00@24.00 |
| Medium ..... | 19.00@20.00 | 20.00@21.00 | 19.00@20.00 | 21.00@22.00 |
| Common ..... | 17.00@18.00 | 19.00@20.00 | 17.00@19.00 | 19.00@21.00 |

## YEARLINGS:

|              |  |  |             |  |
|--------------|--|--|-------------|--|
| Good .....   |  |  | 18.00@20.00 |  |
| Medium ..... |  |  |             |  |
| Common ..... |  |  |             |  |

## MUTTON:

|              |             |  |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| Good .....   | 14.00@15.00 |  | 16.00@18.00 |             |
| Medium ..... | 12.00@13.00 |  | 14.00@16.00 | 14.00@16.00 |
| Common ..... | 8.00@10.00  |  | 12.00@14.00 | 12.00@14.00 |

## Fresh Pork Cuts—

## LOINS:

|                         |             |             |             |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 8-10 lb. average .....  | 12.00@13.00 | 13.00@13.50 | 13.00@15.00 | 13.00@14.00 |
| 10-12 lb. average ..... | 11.50@12.00 | 13.00@13.50 | 12.50@14.00 | 13.00@14.00 |
| 12-14 lb. average ..... | 11.00@11.50 | 12.50@13.00 | 11.00@12.50 | 12.00@13.00 |
| 14-16 lb. average ..... | 10.50@11.00 | 12.00@12.50 | 11.00@12.00 | 12.00@12.50 |
| 16 lbs. over .....      | 10.00@11.00 | 11.00@11.50 | 10.50@12.00 | 11.00@12.00 |

## SHOULDERS:

|               |            |  |            |            |
|---------------|------------|--|------------|------------|
| Skinned ..... | 9.00@ 9.50 |  | 9.00@11.00 | 9.00@10.00 |
|---------------|------------|--|------------|------------|

## PICNICS:

|                       |            |             |            |            |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 4-6 lb. average ..... | 8.50@ 9.00 | 10.00@11.00 | 9.00@10.00 | 9.00@10.00 |
| 6-8 lb. average ..... | 8.00@ 8.50 | 9.50@10.00  | 8.50@ 9.00 |            |

## BUTTS:

|                    |             |  |             |             |
|--------------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| Boston style ..... | 10.00@11.00 |  | 11.00@13.50 | 11.00@13.00 |
|--------------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

## BRUNO GÄTJENS &amp; Co.

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beg to announce having discontinued the agency of  
 OPPENHEIMER CASING CO., Chicago, for Germany.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW**—The market for tallow the past week was rather quiet and weaker, with prices  $\frac{1}{8}$ c lower than the previous week, extra selling at New York at  $8\frac{1}{8}$ c ex-plant, with further offerings at that figure, and a lack of buying interest. As a result, sentiment was more bearish, and it was expected that the next sales would be at still lower levels. In most cases, buyers' ideas were fully a cent below asking prices.

A weaker tone generally prevailed in the grease markets. At Chicago demand was also limited, and the market considered extremely weak. At Liverpool Australian tallow was unchanged for the week, with choice quoted at 46s 6d, and good mixed at 44s 6d.

At the London auction, on Jan. 30, 953 casks were offered and 369 sold, with mutton tallow at 49s 6d@51s, beef at 46s 6d@47s, and good mixed at 46s 6d@47s.

At New York special loose was quoted at  $7\frac{1}{8}$ c nominal, extra at  $8\frac{1}{8}$ c asked, and edible at  $8\frac{3}{4}$ @9c. At Chicago prime packer was quoted at 8c@8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, fancy  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c@8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and edible at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**STEARINE**—The market was rather dull and easier, and  $\frac{1}{8}$ c lower than a week ago, with oleo New York 10c asked, and with little or no demand in evidence. At Chicago demand was also quiet, with oleo quoted at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**OLEO OIL**—The market was dull and weaker, with extra off  $\frac{3}{8}$ c from last week and quoted at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c at New York, medium 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and lower grades at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. At Chicago extra was 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**LARD OIL**—The market was quiet and prices more or less nominal, with buyers holding off on account of the heaviness in pure lard. At New York edible was quoted at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, extra winter at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, extra No. 1 at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, No. 1 at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and No. 2 at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL**—A small, hand-to-mouth trade was in evidence, with the market steady and unchanged from last week. At New York pure was quoted at 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, extra at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, No. 1 at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and cold pressed at 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**GREASES**—A dull trade was noted the past week, and the market was easier, influenced by tallow. Sentiment was more bearish, while reports from the west also indicated an extremely weak tone in the market there, with offerings fairly plentiful.

At New York yellow was quoted at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, choice house at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A White at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, B White 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and choice white at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. At Chicago brown was quoted at

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@6c, yellow 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, A White 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, B White 7c@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and choice white 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ c@8c.

### EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 29, 1924.—The market for fertilizer materials during the week was not very active, as most manufacturers were not inclined to take on material. Prices were easier in most materials.

Local tankage market was a dull affair and no sales of any importance were reported. Sellers do not seem to be pressed for room and do not seem to be anxious to sell.

Cracklings continue to remain weak, with producers accumulating stocks, with but few sales reported. The recent cold weather lasted but a couple of days and did not have the desired effect on the feeding market.

Fish scrap is in demand for fertilizer, with little offering. Sellers in the vicinity of Baltimore are asking \$5.00 and 10c.

### MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent meat inspection changes are reported as follows by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry:

**Meat Inspection Granted.**—The Smithfield Co. (Inc.), Smithfield, Va.; \*Abraham Plant, 307-319 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; \*Chicago Public Abattoir, 960 W. 38th place, Chicago, Ill.; The Southern Cotton Oil Co., 204 Bay Street East, Savannah, Ga.; \*M. & H. Hoffman, 403-409 East 44th street, New York City; Ottman & Co. (Inc.), 2-8 Ninth avenue, New York City; John Volpi & Co., 5256 Daggett avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; \*Eastern Veal & Mutton Co., 411-415 East 44th street, New York City.

**Meat Inspection Withdrawn.**—J. B. Iretton, Cincinnati, Ohio; \*Manhattan City Dressed Beef Co., New York City; Louis M. Doctor, New York City.

\*Conducts slaughtering.

## Packinghouse By-Products Markets

### Blood.

Chicago, January 29, 1924.

The blood market is a little stronger this week. Sales have been made at \$3.60 and sellers are now asking \$3.75.

|                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
|                            | Unit ammonia. |
| Ground .....               | \$3.30@3.40   |
| Crushed and unground ..... | 3.10@3.20     |

### Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

Producers are asking a little higher prices in this market. There has not been much trading, although there has been some at \$2.75 and 10.

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
|                                    | Unit Ammonia. |
| Ground, 10 to 12%, ammonia .....   | \$2.75@2.85   |
| Unground, 10 to 12%, ammonia ..... | 2.40@2.60     |
| Unground, 7 to 9%, ammonia .....   | 2.15@2.30     |

### Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

The fertilizer tankage materials market has been receiving a fair demand for ground material. A little steadier prices are prevailing.

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
|   | Unit ammonia. |
| High grade, ground, 10-11%, ammonia .....   | \$2.65@ 2.75  |
| Lower grade, ground, 8-9%, ammonia .....    | 2.40@ 2.55    |
| Medium to high grade, unground .....        | 2.10@2.35     |
| Low grade and country rend., unground ..... | 1.75@ 2.00    |
| Hoof meal .....                             | 2.25@ 2.35    |
| Grinding hoofs, pigs' toes, dry .....       | 26.00@28.00   |

### Bone Meals.

The bone meal market is still very quiet.

|                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
|                         | Per ton.      |
| Raw bone meal .....     | \$26.00@28.00 |
| Steamed, ground .....   | 18.00@20.00   |
| Steamed, unground ..... | 14.00@16.00   |

### Cracklings.

The crackling market is very soft. Buyers are bidding lower prices than last week.

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
|   | Per ton.      |
| Pork, according to grease and quality ..... | \$45.00@55.00 |
| Beef, according to grease and quality ..... | 35.00@40.00   |

### Bones, Horns and Hoofs.

The bones, horns and hoofs market is steady, about the same as last week.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| No. 1 horns .....                           | \$225.00@250.00 |
| No. 2 horns .....                           | 175.00@200.00   |
| No. 3 horns .....                           | 125.00@150.00   |
| Culls .....                                 | 32.00@ 34.00    |
| Hoofs, black and striped, unassorted .....  | 32.00@ 35.00    |
| Hoofs, white, unassorted .....              | 40.00@ 45.00    |
| Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies ..... | 85.00@ 95.00    |
| Round shin bones, unassorted, lights .....  | 70.00@ 80.00    |
| Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies .....  | 65.00@ 70.00    |
| Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights .....   | 55.00@ 60.00    |
| Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies .....      | 85.00@ 95.00    |
| Thigh bones, unassorted, lights .....       | 70.00@ 80.00    |

### Glue and Gelatin Stock.

Jaws, skulls and knuckles are a little better this week, with \$33.00 considered the top.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
|  | Per ton.      |
| Calf stock .....                         | \$30.00@35.00 |
| Edible pig skin strips .....             | 65.00@70.00   |
| Rejected manufacturing bones .....       | 40.00@42.00   |
| Horn piths .....                         | 20.00@22.00   |
| Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles .....   | 31.00@33.00   |
| Junk and hotel kitchen bones .....       | 25.00@27.00   |
| Sinews, pizzles and hide trimmings ..... | 19.00@21.00   |

### Animal Hair.

The hog market is quiet and is holding about steady. Recent quotations follow, delivered, Chicago basis:

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Field and coil dried, winter, lb. ....    | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ @3c  |
| Processed, winter lb. ....                | 6 @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c |
| Dyed, winter .....                        | 8 @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c |
| Cattle switches (110 for 100): each. .... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4c  |
| Horse mane hair, green, lb. ....          | 8 @10c               |
| Unwashed dry horse mane hair, lb. ....    | 13c@15c              |

### Pig Skin Strips.

There is very little demand for pig skin strips. Sellers have asked 5c per lb., basis Chicago, while buyers are offering 4c for No. 1 tanning grades, and around 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for Nos. 2 and 3.

**We Have Ready for Immediate Shipment at Reduced Prices  
Several of Each Size of Our Apparatus**

List Prices—A—\$7.50

G—\$5.75

F—\$3.50

E—\$2.40

B—\$1.25

**Ussesa Sales Company**

32nd Floor, Woolworth Building NEW YORK CITY

If interested, we  
will send reduced  
price list.

Apparatus may be  
paid for in cash or  
installments.

**AMERICAN COTTON OIL PLANS.**

A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company was held at the principal office of the company, near Guttenberg, N. J., on January 24th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

(1) To vote upon a proposal to reduce the authorized preferred stock of the company from \$14,562,300 to \$10,000,000, being the amount now outstanding.

(2) To vote upon a proposal to reduce the authorized common stock of the company from \$20,237,100 to \$5,059,275, by reducing the par value of each share thereof from \$100 to \$25.

(3) To vote upon a proposal to authorize and approve the terms of a consolidation agreement between Gold Dust Corporation, a subsidiary of the company, and the F. S. Corporation, a New Jersey corporation owning over 90 per cent of all of the outstanding stock of the company, which among other things provides for the guaranty by the consolidated corporation of all obligations of the company.

This action was proposed in furtherance of a plan for the exchange of stock of the American Cotton Oil Company for stock of the Gold Dust Corporation. The plan, in brief, provides that stockholders of the company who desire to make such exchange shall receive common stock of the Gold Dust Corporation in the ratio of one share of such stock for each share of preferred stock of the company and one share of such stock of the Gold Dust Corporation for each three shares of common stock of the company. A committee of stockholders was formed to carry this plan into effect, and this committee has received the deposit of over 90 per cent of each class of stock of the company.

The proposed reduction of preferred stock does not affect outstanding stock, and constitutes only a cancellation of the excess of authorized over outstanding preferred stock. The reduction of common stock has been proposed for the purpose of eliminating the capital impairment of the company, estimated at approximately \$7,425,000 as of December 31, 1923.

The consolidation of Gold Dust Corporation with the F. S. Corporation will place in the treasury of Gold Dust Corporation over 90 per cent of the stock of the company, now held by the F. S. Corporation as stated, and upon this consolidation common stock of Gold Dust Corporation will be issued in sufficient amount to permit of the exchange, in the above-mentioned ratios, of all of the stock of the American Cotton Oil Company for stock of Gold Dust Corporation.

This stock of Gold Dust Corporation will be placed under a voting trust, of which the voting trustees will be Messrs. Francis D. Bartow, Ray Morris, George K. Morrow and Royall Victor, and voting trust certificates will be issued to depositing stockholders to the extent required by the plan. The balance will be transferred to Gold Dust Corporation to be held for a reasonable period for exchange for stock of the American Cotton Oil Company, thus giving to stockholders who have not already participated in the

plan a further opportunity to exchange their stock.

**OIL EXPERT TO WEST INDIES.**

Rozier D. Oilar, of Indianapolis, the well-known chemical engineer and edible oil and packing house expert, sailed on the steamship Vandyck on January 12th for Barbados, British West Indies. Mr. Oilar is manager and chemical engineer of the American Equipment Co., and has been engaged by the Barbados Shipping and Trading Company, Ltd., of Bridgetown, Barbados, to put into operation a crude cottonseed oil mill and refinery, and install and advise relative to other various departments, such as compound, hydrogenating, soap, refrigeration, etc.

Owing to the dry laws of the United States and the general world-wide apathy



R. D. OILAR

towards liquor, the demand for the profitable byproduct, rum, of the cane sugar mills is decreasing and the sugar cane fields of late years are giving way to cotton plantations. This change is further stimulated by the world demand for and increased price of cotton of the quality found in the tropics.

With cotton development naturally crude oil mills are being built, and the products being in increased demand of late in Europe, a new industry is developing in these countries, especially of late taking root in the West Indies, so favorable to the growth of the high-grade staple.

This is Mr. Oilar's third trip to South American countries and he has become quite well-known among the producers there. A few years ago he was engaged in similar work in Venezuela, and spent ten months of the past year in Peru, where he added several new departments to a mill in that country, including compound, hydrogenating, oxygen-hydrogen gas, salad oil, refrigeration and ice, butterine and fuller's earth plants, making

this one of the most complete cottonseed oil mills in South America, if not in the world. He also did engineering and consulting work in some of the packing plants and oil refineries in Chili and Brazil, visiting most of these plants in Argentina and other countries.

**VEGETABLE OIL MARKETS.**

**COCOANUT OIL**—A less active demand, and an easier market was reported this week, with re-sellers below first hands. Sentiment was more mixed, but it was evident that the recent strong market had felt the influence, somewhat, of the further break in cotton oil and the weaker feeling in tallow. The copra market remained more or less nominal at 5½c coast and 6c, New York.

At New York Ceylon type in barrels was offered at 8½c, tanks coast 8½@8¾c, Cochin type barrels New York 10@10½c, edible 10½@10¾c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL**—Demand continues quiet, but the market very steady, owing to the absence of any important stocks, and to the firmness on the part of holders. At New York crude was quoted at 12@12½c in barrels, tanks 10¾@10¾c, tanks coast 10c, edible barrels New York 13@13½c.

**CORN OIL**—Trade has been rather quiet and the market on the whole easier, with some small sales as low as 9½c f. o. b. western points of production. The weakness in cotton oil made for a holding off tendency on the part of buyers. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 11¼@11½c, tanks Chicago 9¾@10c, refined barrels New York 13¼@13½c, cases \$13.38.

**PEANUT OIL**—A moderate trade, but a firm market, continued with crude purely nominal and refined barrels New York quoted at 16½@17c.

**PALM OIL**—Trade has been limited, and while offerings have been firmly held, buyers are talking lower prices, based on the developments in tallow and in cotton oil, and indications of a less strong position in cocoanut oil. The prospects for a British dock strike, and the English rail troubles made for some strength. At New York Lagos spot and shipment were 8@8½c nominal, Niger 7@7½c, shipment 7@7.20c.

**PALM KERNEL OIL**—The market was dull but firm with casks at New York quoted at 9@9½c.

**SESAME OIL**—Prices are firmly held, but demand has been rather quiet. Spot oil New York 13@13½c. Prompt shipment from Europe quoted 11¾c.

**COTTONSEED OIL**—Demand east fairly good with spot oil New York quoted at from 12 to 13c, but store oil here continues to under-sell refiners. Southeast crude sold at 8.80c in a small way, while the Valley and Texas were dull with mills holding for 9c or better.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS.****Dallas.**

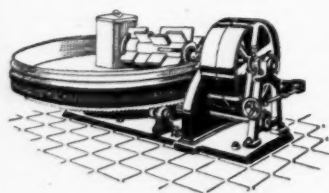
(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 31, 1924.—Crude cottonseed oil market very inactive at 9c asked, 8¾c bid; a few tanks moved last few days at 8¾c. Cracked cake and meal offered at \$37.00; slab cake, \$35.00 offered at Texas common points, \$34.50 bid; very dull. Hulls, \$8.50@10.00 per ton on location; first cut lintens, 11c@11½c; second cut, 5½@5¾c; mill run, 6@8c. All markets very dull today, weather warm.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1924.—Prime crude dull 8¾c bid, 9c asked Valley. Offerings light. Refined steady; prospects more favorable for advance than decline in actual oil. Thirty-six per cent meal, \$40.00; 40% meal, \$43.50; 43% meal, \$45.00; loose hulls, \$14.30; sacked hulls, \$17.10, all delivered New Orleans.



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"Original Holland" Margarine Machinery

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## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Active and Weak—Liquidation Heavy—Support Limited—Shorts Covered Freely—Cash Trade Reports Poor—Crude Easier.**

A decided broadening in trade in cotton oil futures the past week, with very heavy liquidation in the March delivery, and a decidedly weak market, was noted the past week, prices at the low point showing declines of 125 to 169 points from the season's highs, the latter on March.

During the week nearly 70,000 bbls. of long March oil came out, to say nothing of the liquidation in the later positions. For a time it appeared as though all the longs in the market had decided to get out at once, and the general character of the selling nearly swept the buyers off their feet, and considering the pressure that the market was subjected to, the declines were rather orderly.

#### Free Covering by Shorts.

Shorts took advantage of the break to cover freely, and refiners were credited with buying considerable March, transferring their hedges to the May and July deliveries, with considerable switching from March to May at from .30 to .37. For many weeks it had been evident that the congested long interest in the March

delivery must, sooner or later, liquidate. Continued weakness in the lard market, with persistent reports of poor cash demand for oil and compound, with a lower range in crude, finally unsettled confidence, and made for a disposition on the part of the March longs to transfer their holdings to the later months. In all, the market's position was one, in the main, where long March was sold and May and July bought by speculators and mills, and March bought and May and July sold by refiners and professionals.

On the extreme declines, a temporarily oversold pit condition developed, and when the liquidation subsided, and local shorts started to cover, a rally of about .30 occurred, with a renewal of commission house buying for the south, but with no important changes in the situation as a whole, offerings increased on the upturn, and the market again resumed its downward course.

The technical position of the market had been weakened by the rally, which not only ran in considerable shorts, but also placed the ring crowd in a long position, and it was partly selling out by the latter that checked the upward movement.

#### Outsiders Buying March.

Again this week there was buying of the March delivery by those outside of New

York, on the advice of Washington statisticians, which, to the casual pit observer in the ring, was more or less suicidal. Why the speculative element should pick on March is beyond the comprehension of any of the shrewd operators.

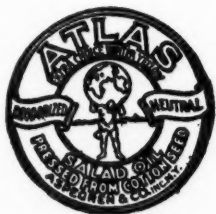
While the long interest in the nearbys has been cut down materially, an indication of the spot situation was readily seen by the action in February, where the open interest was small, but nevertheless, it took but a few hundred barrels delivered on February contracts to put the spot month to .41 under March. In the March delivery, it is estimated that there is still a speculative long interest of 60,000 to 75,000 bbls., with the principal shorts the refiners who, it is calculated, will be forced to deliver some oil on March contracts, owing to limited storage space, and it is almost certain that fairly good deliveries will be made in March out of the store oil stocks in New York.

In connection with the delivery talk, it is well to note that, owing to the fact that the American Cotton Oil Co. has ceased to exist as far as cotton oil is concerned, some of the other refiners are carrying the largest stocks of cash oil in their tanks in their history. This is particularly true, it is said, of the refiner who uses the New York market the most, as a hedging center for carrying oil.

The lard market has been under pressure most of the time, with the west consistently talking increasing stocks, and with the larger packers predicting lower

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levels. The hog run has not started to let up yet, while demand has undoubtedly fallen off somewhat. Notwithstanding the possibilities of smaller hog receipts later in the year, the hog run right now is pressing on the market, in the way of hedges. The relative cheapness of pure lard is, according to reports, making for keener and keener competition with compound, as compound in many sections is held above the pure lard parity.

#### Not Good for Cotton Oil.

Such conditions are certainly not healthy for cotton oil consumption. It is this that is making for bearish sentiment, the decline notwithstanding, as it is felt that oil must go to a level where it will go into more rapid consumption than it has thus far this season, or else hold at these prices and have the trade experience a much larger carry-over at the end of the season than has been witnessed the last few years.

In some cases, cash business has been good. One interest in the New York territory was reported to have done a bigger cash trade this month than for any other month in his being in the business which covers a number of years, but this did not cause any unusual comment, or attract much attention, as it was claimed that the refiners were just beginning to secure the trade that the American had given up, and

that all the refiners' business in the eastern territory should be larger each month from now on, and still result in smaller consumption than a year ago.

It is evident that the trade is not large, by the fact that every one of the leading interests in the business has been heard from the past week, and their estimates on the January distribution run from 140,000 to 180,000 bbls., with the average guess 160,000 to 175,000, compared with 234,000 in Jan. last year. At the same time, there are some who are willing to wager that the February distribution, next month, will not equal the consumption of 191,000 bbls. in February last year.

#### Crude Quiet, But Weaker.

The crude markets have been quiet but weaker, with sales in the southeast as low as 8.80c, but in the Valley and Texas nothing has come out below 9c, and it was claimed that less than 50 tanks sold in Texas from 9½c down. Texas seed was quoted at \$48.00@50.00 per ton, or above a parity with nine-cent crude, and while the mills were holding in many cases, it was said that considerable consigning of crude was going on.

The larger commission houses continue mixed in their views, but looking at the market in a broad way, there is little encouragement for the immediate future, and for one with bullish tendencies, conditions appear such that the further away one can get, the better.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions:

Thursday, January 24, 1924.

|   | —Range— |            | —Closing— |        |
|---|---------|------------|-----------|--------|
|   | Sales.  | High. Low. | Bid.      | Asked. |
| Spot .....                              |         |            | 1070      | a 1100 |
| Jan. ....                               |         |            | 1078      | a 1095 |
| Feb. ....                               |         |            | 1085      | a 1095 |
| Mar. ....                               | 6500    | 1111 1102  | 1102      | a 1104 |
| Apr. ....                               |         |            | 1115      | a 1130 |
| May ....                                | 3300    | 1144 1138  | 1138      | a 1139 |
| June ....                               |         |            | 1140      | a 1150 |
| July ....                               | 4300    | 1160 1154  | 1155      | a 1156 |
| Aug. ....                               | 400     | 1166 1166  | 1162      | a 1165 |
| Total sales, including switches, 14,900 |         |            |           |        |
| Prime Crude S. E. 937½ sales.           |         |            |           |        |

Friday, January 25, 1924.

|   | —Range— |            | —Closing— |        |
|---|---------|------------|-----------|--------|
|   | Sales.  | High. Low. | Bid.      | Asked. |
| Spot .....                              |         |            | 1050      | a 1095 |
| Jan. ....                               |         |            | 1050      | a 1075 |
| Feb. ....                               | 500     | 1085 1085  | 1065      | a 1077 |
| Mar. ....                               | 13500   | 1101 1080  | 1081      | a 1082 |
| Apr. ....                               |         |            | 1090      | a 1110 |
| May ....                                | 10500   | 1133 1117  | 1117      | a 1120 |
| June ....                               |         |            | 1120      | a 1133 |
| July ....                               | 1500    | 1152 1135  | 1135      | a 1136 |
| Aug. ....                               |         |            | 1141      | a 1146 |
| Total sales, including switches, 30,400 |         |            |           |        |
| Prime Crude S. E. 912½-937½.            |         |            |           |        |

Saturday, January 26, 1924.

|   | —Range— |            | —Closing— |        |
|---|---------|------------|-----------|--------|
|   | Sales.  | High. Low. | Bid.      | Asked. |
| Spot .....                              |         |            | 1040      | a 1060 |
| Jan. ....                               | 200     | 1050 1050  | 1035      | a 1055 |
| Feb. ....                               |         |            | 1035      | a 1056 |
| Mar. ....                               | 13700   | 1075 1053  | 1054      | a 1055 |
| Apr. ....                               | 100     | 1088 1088  | 1060      | a 1085 |
| May ....                                | 11700   | 1106 1090  | 1092      | a 1093 |
| June ....                               |         |            | 1098      | a 1105 |
| July ....                               | 4700    | 1125 1105  | 1109      | a 1110 |
| Aug. ....                               |         |            | 1111      | a 1115 |
| Total sales, including switches, 30,400 |         |            |           |        |
| Prime Crude S. E. 887½-912½.            |         |            |           |        |

Monday, January 28, 1924.

|   | —Range— |            | —Closing— |        |
|---|---------|------------|-----------|--------|
|   | Sales.  | High. Low. | Bid.      | Asked. |
| Spot .....                              |         |            | 1025      | a 1055 |
| Jan. ....                               |         |            | 1025      | a 1050 |
| Feb. ....                               |         |            | 1025      | a 1050 |
| Mar. ....                               | 10600   | 1057 1041  | 1056      | a 1057 |
| Apr. ....                               | 200     | 1055 1055  | 1065      | a 1080 |
| May ....                                | 15700   | 1090 1075  | 1089      | a 1090 |
| June ....                               |         |            | 1093      | a 1100 |
| July ....                               | 7100    | 1110 1095  | 1108      | a 1110 |
| Aug. ....                               | 100     | 1117 1117  | 1115      | a 1120 |
| Total sales, including switches, 34,100 |         |            |           |        |
| Prime Crude S. E. 875 bid.              |         |            |           |        |

Tuesday, January 29, 1924.

|   | —Range— |            | —Closing— |        |
|---|---------|------------|-----------|--------|
|   | Sales.  | High. Low. | Bid.      | Asked. |
| Spot .....                              |         |            | 1015      | a 1045 |
| Feb. ....                               | 1000    | 1045 1020  | 1015      | a 1040 |
| Mar. ....                               | 4500    | 1072 1055  | 1060      | a 1062 |
| Apr. ....                               |         |            | 1080      | a 1088 |
| May ....                                | 8800    | 1103 1090  | 1092      | a 1094 |
| June ....                               | 100     | 1114 1114  | 1097      | a 1110 |
| July ....                               | 7300    | 1120 1110  | 1111      | a 1114 |
| Aug. ....                               |         |            | 1115      | a 1121 |
| Sept. ....                              | 100     | 1115 1115  | 1105      | a 1115 |
| Total sales, including switches, 24,000 |         |            |           |        |
| Prime Crude S. E. 887½-900.             |         |            |           |        |

Wednesday, January 30, 1924.

|  | —Range— |            | —Closing— |        |
|--|---------|------------|-----------|--------|
|  | Sales.  | High. Low. | Bid.      | Asked. |
| Spot .....                             |         |            | 1000      | a 1050 |
| Feb. ....                              | 100     | 1010 1010  | 1000      | a 1040 |
| Mar. ....                              | 1800    | 1053 1045  | 1051      | a 1052 |
| Apr. ....                              |         |            | 1060      | a 1075 |
| May ....                               | 4400    | 1091 1080  | 1085      | a 1087 |
| June ....                              |         |            | 1090      | a 1099 |
| July ....                              | 2100    | 1110 1100  | 1104      | a 1106 |
| Aug. ....                              |         |            | 1105      | a 1115 |
| Sept. ....                             |         |            | 1095      | a 1110 |
| Total sales, including switches, 9,000 |         |            |           |        |
| Prime Crude S. E. 880 sales.           |         |            |           |        |

Thursday, January 31, 1924.

|             | —Range— |            | —Closing— |        |
|-------------|---------|------------|-----------|--------|
|             | Sales.  | High. Low. | Bid.      | Asked. |
| Spot .....  |         |            | 1000      | a 1050 |
| Feb. ....   |         |            | 1000      | a 1040 |
| Mar. ....   |         |            | 1045      | a 1052 |
| Apr. ....   |         |            | 1050      | a 1075 |
| May ....    |         |            | 1079      | a 1085 |
| June ....   |         |            | 1084      | a 1099 |
| July ....   |         |            | 1098      | a 1115 |
| August .... |         |            | 1000      | a 1050 |

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York, Jan. 1 to Jan. 30, 275 bbls.

#### THE EDWARD FLASH CO.

29 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

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In Barrels or Tanks

Hardened Edible Coconut Oil

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Refiners of all Grades of

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Refineries: IVORYDALE, OHIO  
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DALLAS, TEXAS  
HAMILTON, CANADA  
General Offices:  
CINCINNATI, OHIO  
Cable Address: "Procter"

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Hog products active and weak under packers' selling and commission house liquidation. Best support comes from the shorts. Demoralized British market with reports of the continent selling to England and slow export and domestic cash trade features; May lard sold down to season's lowest levels; trade expecting increase in monthly stock statement.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cotton oil more active and weak under liquidation and commission house selling, following lard with continued poor demand for oil and compound. Liquidation in March continues; refiners buying and transferring hedges to later positions. Crude very quiet; Southeast, 87½c asked; Valley, nominal; Texas, 83½c nominal. Packers bought a little Southeast at 83½c.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: February, \$10.00@10.35; March, \$10.31@10.32; April, \$10.40@10.60; May, \$10.66@10.67; June, \$10.70@10.80; July, \$10.87@10.88; August, \$10.94@10.99; September, \$10.80@10.85.

### Tallow.

Extra tallow, 87½c asked.

### Oleo Oil and Stearine.

Stearine, 10c asked.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, February 1, 1924.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$11.80@11.90; middle western, \$11.65@11.75; city steam, \$11.50@11.67½; refined, continent, \$12.75; South American, \$13.00, Brazil kegs, \$14.00; compound, \$12.50@13.00.

### Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, February 1, 1924.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 57s; shoulders, picnics, 50s; hams, long cut, 80s; hams, American cut, 87s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 60s; bacon, short backs, 69s; bacon, Wiltshire, 60s; bellies, clear 71s; Australian tallow, 46s 6d; spot lard, 70s.

### Hull Oil Market.

Hull, England, February 1, 1924.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 47s; crude cottonseed oil, 44s.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cabled reports of Argentine exports of beef of the week up to February 1, 1924, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 100,120 quarters; to the continent, 79,042 quarters; to other ports, none.

Exports for the previous week were as follows: England, 97,375 quarters, to the continent, 94,913 quarters; to other ports, none.

## PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, January 30, 1924.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts: Pork loins, 16@17c; green hams, 8-10 lbs., 16½c; 10-12 lbs., 16c; 12-14 lbs., 15c; green clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 13c; 8-10 lbs., 13c; 10-12 lbs., 12½c; 12-14 lbs., 12c; green rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 12½c; 12-14 lbs., 12c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 10c; 8-10 lbs., 10½c; 10-12 lbs., 10c; 12-14 lbs., 10c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 10c; 12-14 lbs., 10c; sweet pickled hams, 8-10 lbs., 16c; 10-12 lbs., 15@16c; 12-14 lbs., 15½c; dressed hogs, 11½c; city steam lard, 11½c; compound, 12¾c.

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions in Chicago at the close of business Jan. 31, with comparisons, are reported as follows by the Chicago Board of Trade:

|  | Jan. 31, 1924. | Dec. 31, 1923. | Jan. 31, 1923. |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '23, bbls. ....                 | 1,514          | 1,889          | 2,309          |
| Mess pork, made since Oct. 1, '23, to Oct. 1, '23, .....           |                | 820            |                |
| Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls. ....                           | 26,699         | 22,873         | 20,144         |
| P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '23, lbs. ....                      | 7,156,088      | 5,274,575      | 4,461,802      |
| Other kinds of lard, lbs. ....                                     | 2,489,773      | 3,064,569      | 3,728,305      |
| Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '23, lbs. ....               | 1,431,196      | 1,009,382      | 955,933        |
| D. S. clear bellies, made since Oct. 1, '23, .....                 | 15,563,742     | 11,617,796     |                |
| D. S. clear bellies, made previous to Oct. 1, '23, .....           | 119,900        | 759,775        |                |
| D. S. rib bellies, made since Oct. 1, '23, .....                   | 3,670,657      | 2,165,670      | 13,672,731     |
| D. S. rib bellies, made previous to Oct. 1, '23, .....             | 18,000         | 57,242         |                |
| Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '23, lbs. ....       | 268,270        | 281,127        | 511,784        |
| Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '23, lbs. .... |                | 14,000         |                |
| Short clear middles, lbs. ....                                     | 566,620        | 872,196        | 83,800         |
| Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....                                 | 31,600         | 16,500         | 48,748         |
| Dry salted short fat backs, lbs. ....                              | 3,094,419      | 3,044,670      | 4,960,779      |
| Dry salted shoulders, lbs. ....                                    | 38,985         | 80,557         | 320,062        |
| Sweet pickled hams, lbs. ....                                      | 40,000,446     | 35,995,377     | 27,515,188     |
| Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs. ....                              | 25,573,410     | 26,968,419     | 24,118,764     |
| Sweet pickled bellies, lbs. ....                                   | 17,183,139     | 14,271,734     | 9,005,952      |
| Sweet pickled Cal. Iifornia or picnic hams, .....                  | 13,934,635     | 12,086,848     | 7,974,408      |
| Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs. ....                          |                |                |                |
| Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs. ....                                 | 206,775        | 362,598        | 143,015        |
| Other cuts of meats, lbs. ....                                     | 8,663,693      | 8,405,286      | 12,870,292     |
| Total cut meats, lbs. ....   | 130,965,487    | 118,009,177    | 102,181,486    |

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 30.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

Seventy-six per cent caustic soda, \$3.76 @3.91 per cwt.; ninety-eight per cent powdered caustic soda, \$4.16@4.56 per cwt.; fifty-eight per cent carbonate of soda, \$2.04@2.19 per cwt.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., 8@8½c lb.; olive oil foots, 10¼@10½c lb.; East Indian cochin cocoanut oil, 14c lb.; Cochin grade cocoanut oil, domestic, 11c lb.; Ceylon grade cocoanut oil, 10½@10¾c lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 12@12¼c lb.; soya bean oil, 12@12¼c lb.; linseed oil, 94@97c lb.; crude corn oil in barrels, 12@12¼c lb.; peanut oil in barrels, New York, deodorized, 14½@15c lb.; peanut oil in tanks, f.o.b. mills, 12c lb.

Extra tallow, 8½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 15½c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 11½c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 10½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 16½c lb.; prime packers grease, nominal, 6½@7c lb.

## LIVERPOOL PROVISION STOCKS.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 1.—Provision stocks on this date are reported as follows, with comparisons:

|                           | Feb. 1, 1924. | Jan. 1, 1924. |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Bellies, boxes .....      | 23,463        | 21,786        |
| Hams, boxes .....         | 6,111         | 4,493         |
| Shoulders, boxes .....    | 2,131         | 1,355         |
| P. S. lard, tierces ..... | 925           | 438           |
| Refined lard, tons .....  | 688           | 153           |
| Compound, tons .....      | 3             | 4             |

## TRADE GLEANINGS.

The Valley Packing Co. plans to erect a \$45,000 warehouse in Salem, Ore.

Frye & Company, Seattle, Wash., have established a new branch house at Winlock, Wash.

The Pendleton Packing & Provision Co., Pendleton, Ore., has increased its capital from \$30,000 to \$300,000.

A \$75,000 abattoir is being built in Philadelphia, Pa., by Duffy Bros., Inc., 3255 North Front street.

It is expected that the Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn., will establish a branch house in Manitowoc, Wis.

Turnblad & Decker are extending their meat packing business in Harrisburg, Ore., by building a new slaughter house.

Improvements costing \$100,000 are planned for the Cudahy packing plant at North Salt Lake, Utah, according to Fred Hoffman, manager of the plant.

The Washington Cotton Oil Co., Dallas, Tex., has rebuilt its mill building which was recently destroyed by fire. Operation was resumed on February 1.

The Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo., has just completed a cold storage plant in connection with their branch house at Montrose, Colo.

The Farmers Meat Company, Wilbur, Wash., recently declared a dividend of 8 per cent. The following officers were elected: William Launzen, was reelected president; S. P. Jensen, vice president; J. C. Altizer, secretary.

W. E. Bowden was elected president of the Mountain States Packing Company, Denver, Colo., at a recent meeting of the directors. Other officers are: James T. Smith, vice president; George H. Cooper, treasurer; H. R. Portman, secretary.

It is expected that a fertilizer manufacturing plant will soon be in operation in Henderson, Tex. A deal is being put through for the old cotton oil mill at that place, which has been standing idle for some years; it will be converted into a fertilizer plant.

A new packing plant, known as the Upchurch Packing Co., will soon be erected in East Point, Ga. It is planned to make it one of the largest packing plants and storage houses in the south. W. F. Upchurch, who formerly conducted the East Point Market, is interested in the new organization.

The D. E. Nebergall Meat Co., Albany, Ore., made the largest sales in its history in 1923, amounting to \$805,000, it was announced at the recent annual meeting. Officers elected for the coming year are: D. E. Nebergall, president and general manager; H. L. Nebergall, vice president; A. R. Tarter, secretary and treasurer.

The recently organized Rainier Corporation, packers, at Seattle, Wash., has purchased the meat packing business of Barton & Co. in that city. Work has been started on the remodeling of the old brewery which has been bought by the Rainier Corporation, and which will be converted into a meat packing plant.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Cooperative Packing Company, Huron, S. D., it was deemed likely that the plan will be opened March 1, with Herbert A. Emerson of the H. A. Emerson Company in charge. Plans were made to pay off all indebtedness of the company and to raise an operating fund of \$200,000.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for week ending Saturday, January 26, 1924, are as follows:

|                     | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|---------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City .....   | 4,055   | 6,926   | 12,211 | 17,157 |
| New York .....      | 1,343   | 1,352   | 25,073 | 2,096  |
| Central Union ..... | 4,138   | 828     |        | 20,451 |
| Total .....         | 9,536   | 9,206   | 38,184 | 39,684 |
| Previous week ..... | 9,930   | 16,318  | 46,251 | 46,895 |
| Two weeks ago ..... | 9,366   | 12,979  | 41,743 | 44,933 |

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)  
Chicago, January 31, 1924.

**CATTLE**—A sharp reduction in receipts was instrumental in elevating hoof prices largely 25@75c on beef steers and fat she stock but on the late trade today a moderate slice was erased, leaving these classes mostly 25@50c higher for the week. Shipping demand was broad and as outside interests wanted the better grades, most of the upturn was gathered by such kinds.

Canners and cutters remained scarce and steady. Bulls advanced 15@25c and veal calves after a sharp upturn receded to prices about in line with a week earlier. At the high time shippers paid upward to \$15.00 for selected handyweight vealers, packers paying upward to \$12.50 and above. Short-fed steers predominated, the bulk cashing at \$7.75@10.00. Best yearlings and weighty matured steers topped at \$11.25.

**HOGS**—Net results of four days of fluctuations amounted to a general 15 to 20c drop as compared with last Thursday, with \$7.00 a hard figure to beat at the bottom of the decline earlier in the week. Receipts continued to run heavy and final supplies brought the total for the month up to 1,278,000, the heaviest monthly total in the history of the yards.

Shippers purchased freely, their buy on Monday falling slightly short of 30,000, the biggest outgo for a single during a period of more than 20 years. Best butchers today went at \$7.20 with a spread of \$7.00@7.15 moving the great bulk of offerings.

**SHEEP**—Continued small runs forced values on all grades of sheep and lambs considerably higher even in the face of marked opposition on the part of buyers due largely to unfavorable conditions on

the dressed market. Fat sheep and yearling wethers showed the most gain, 50c being the measure of advance.

Supplies of fat ewes were insufficient for trade requirements and competition was keen with the result that weighty offerings gained enough in price ground to considerably reduce the spread between weighty and handyweight kinds. Fat lambs after reaching the high spot of \$14.50 at midweek dropped back and best kinds are closing at \$14.25, which price is 25c above the close on last Thursday.

### KANSAS CITY.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)  
Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31, 1924.

**CATTLE**—The general tone of the beef steer market shows some improvement over the previous week and all desirable grades are selling strong to higher. Handy weights and yearlings, also choice heavy steers met a broad outlet at more satisfactory prices than last week.

Most of the plainer quality offerings cashed at steady levels. The week's top of \$10.10 was scored on heavy beeves weighing from 1,340@1,370 lbs. and \$10.00 took handyweight and yearling offerings.

Bulk of short feds sold within the range

of \$7.75@9.40. Fat she stock held mostly steady with the exception of medium quality heifers which are in very narrow demand at sharply lower prices. Bulls closed steady with best bolognas up to \$5.00. Light and handyweight veal calves are 50@75c higher; weightier kinds are steady; top veals at the close \$11.50.

**HOGS**—Receipts were slightly larger and closing prices 20c lower than a week ago. Packers have been very bearish and draggy markets and a decline of 35c during the first three days were the result. Light supplies today forced a slight upturn and best weighty butchers landed at \$6.80@6.90. Shipping demand has been rather unstable and was confined mostly to lighter weights. Bulk packing sows at \$6.00@6.25 are 15@25c lower for the week.

**SHEEP**—Receipts of sheep and lambs for the past week were moderate and prices on both aged sheep and lambs are higher than a week previous. Most fat lambs are selling 25@50c higher with the week's top at \$13.80 and the bulk of the more attractive lambs from \$13.25@13.65.

Quite a few lambs of Texas origin fed in near by states have been received this week and some lots have not yielded up to buyers' expectations. This condition has resulted in a considerable wider price spread on recent days. Aged sheep are fully 25c higher, best fat ewes making \$8.50.

### LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS.

Following are livestock prices at five leading Western markets on Thursday, January 31, as reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by leased wire of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

| Hogs (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded): | CHICAGO.     | KANSAS CITY. | OMAHA.       | E. ST. LOUIS. | ST. PAUL.   |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| TOP  | 7.20         | 6.85         | 6.80         | 7.20          | 6.75        |
| BULK OF SALES  | 6.85@7.15    | 6.50@6.80    | 6.40@6.80    | 6.90@7.15     | 6.60@6.75   |
| Hvy. wt. (250-350 lbs.), med.-ch.                    | 7.00@7.10    | 6.70@6.85    | 6.65@6.80    | 7.00@7.20     | 6.60@6.75   |
| Med. wt. (200-250 lbs.), med.-ch.                    | 6.95@7.10    | 6.55@6.85    | 6.45@6.80    | 7.00@7.20     | 6.60@6.75   |
| Lt. wt. (160-200 lbs.), com.-ch.                     | 6.00@7.05    | 5.80@6.70    | 6.00@6.80    | 6.40@7.20     | 6.50@6.75   |
| Lt. lt. (130-160 lbs.), com.-ch.                     | 5.75@7.00    | 5.25@6.35    | 5.90@6.50    | 5.50@7.00     | 6.00@6.60   |
| Packing hogs, smooth.                                | 6.40@6.50    | 6.00@6.25    | 6.15@6.35    | 6.25@6.40     | 6.00@6.25   |
| Packing hogs, rough.                                 | 6.15@6.40    | 5.85@6.00    | 6.00@6.15    | 6.00@6.25     | 6.00@6.10   |
| Slight. pgs. (130 lbs. down), med. ch.               | 4.50@6.00    | 4.75@5.90    | 5.00@6.00    | 5.00@6.00     | 5.50@6.00   |
| Av. cost and wt. Wed. (pigs excluded)                | 6.89-232 lb. | 6.51-216 lb. | 6.50-236 lb. | 6.96-210 lb.  | 4.00@5.50   |
| Slaughter Cattle and Calves:                         |              |              |              |               |             |
| STEERS (1,100 LBS. UP):                              |              |              |              |               |             |
| Choice and prime                                     | 10.75@12.50  | 10.00@12.00  | 10.50@12.00  | 10.75@12.00   | 10.00@11.75 |
| Good   | 9.65@11.00   | 8.75@10.25   | 9.25@10.75   | 9.85@10.75    | 8.75@10.00  |
| Medium   | 8.00@10.10   | 7.00@9.00    | 7.25@9.50    | 7.75@9.85     | 6.75@8.75   |
| Common   | 6.50@8.25    | 5.00@7.25    | 5.75@7.50    | 6.25@7.75     | 5.50@6.75   |
| STEERS (1,100 LBS. DOWN):                            |              |              |              |               |             |
| Choice and prime                                     | 11.00@12.50  | 10.25@12.00  | 10.75@12.00  | 11.00@12.00   | 10.00@11.75 |
| Good   | 10.10@11.00  | 9.00@10.25   | 9.50@10.75   | 10.00@11.00   | 8.75@10.00  |
| Medium   | 8.25@10.10   | 7.25@9.00    | 7.50@9.50    | 7.75@10.00    | 6.75@8.75   |
| Common   | 5.50@8.25    | 5.00@7.25    | 5.35@7.50    | 5.50@7.75     | 5.00@6.75   |
| Canner and cutter                                    | 3.50@5.50    | 3.00@5.00    | 3.00@5.35    | 3.00@5.00     | 2.50@4.50   |
| LT. YRLG. STEERS AND HEIFERS:                        |              |              |              |               |             |
| Good to prime (800 lbs. down)                        | 9.50@12.25   | 8.25@11.50   | 8.05@11.25   | 8.75@11.50    | 8.50@11.25  |
| HEIFERS:   |              |              |              |               |             |
| Good-choice (850 lbs. up)                            | 7.25@10.75   | 6.25@9.50    | 6.85@9.75    | 6.50@8.50     | 6.25@10.00  |
| Common-med. (all weights)                            | 4.75@7.25    | 3.50@6.25    | 4.35@6.85    | 3.50@6.50     | 4.00@6.25   |
| COWS:  |              |              |              |               |             |
| Good and choice                                      | 4.50@7.25    | 4.50@7.00    | 4.85@7.00    | 5.25@7.00     | 5.00@6.75   |
| Common and medium                                    | 3.50@5.65    | 3.50@4.50    | 3.50@4.85    | 3.75@5.25     | 3.25@5.00   |
| Canner and cutter                                    | 2.50@3.50    | 2.00@3.50    | 2.00@3.50    | 1.75@3.75     | 2.25@3.25   |
| BULLS:   |              |              |              |               |             |
| Good-ch. (beef yrlds. excluded)                      | 5.00@7.00    | 4.75@6.25    | 4.35@5.35    | 5.00@7.50     | 5.00@5.50   |
| Can.-med. (canner and bologna)                       | 3.75@5.25    | 2.75@4.75    | 3.50@4.35    | 2.75@5.25     | 3.25@5.00   |
| CALVES:  |              |              |              |               |             |
| Med.-ch. (190 lbs. down)                             | 9.75@12.75   | 7.50@11.50   | 7.75@10.50   | 8.00@11.50    | 5.00@9.75   |
| Cull-com. (190 lbs. down)                            | 5.50@9.50    | 3.00@7.50    | 4.00@7.75    | 3.00@8.00     | 3.50@5.50   |
| Med.-ch. (190-260 lbs.)                              | 6.50@12.75   | 5.50@11.00   | 6.00@10.00   | 6.00@11.00    | 4.25@8.50   |
| Med.-ch. (260 lbs. up)                               | 5.25@9.75    | 5.00@7.25    | 4.75@7.25    | 5.00@7.50     | 4.00@6.50   |
| Cull-com. (190 lbs. up)                              | 3.50@9.00    | 3.00@5.00    | 3.00@6.50    | 3.00@5.00     | 2.50@4.00   |
| Slaughter Sheep and Lambs:                           |              |              |              |               |             |
| Lambs, med.-pr. (84 lbs. down)                       | 12.25@14.25  | 11.75@13.80  | 11.65@13.65  | 12.00@14.25   | 11.50@13.60 |
| Lambs, cull-com. (all weights)                       | 9.50@12.25   | 8.75@11.75   | 8.75@11.65   | 9.00@12.00    | 9.00@11.50  |
| Yearling wethers, med.-prime                         | 9.50@12.50   | 9.00@11.85   | 9.25@12.00   | 9.25@12.25    | 8.50@11.50  |
| Wethers, med.-pr. (2 yrs. old and over)              | 6.50@10.50   | 6.50@9.65    | 6.00@9.25    | 6.00@9.75     | 5.50@9.50   |
| Ewes, common to choice                               | 3.25@8.75    | 5.25@8.50    | 4.75@8.00    | 5.00@8.25     | 4.50@8.00   |
| Ewes, canner and cull.                               | 1.75@5.25    | 2.00@5.25    | 1.50@4.75    | 1.50@5.00     | 2.00@4.50   |

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Omaha, Neb., Jan. 31, 1924.

**DENVER REPRESENTATIVES**  
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A. W. Hand & Co.

cows sold mostly \$2.00@3.25. Bulls held steady, sales ranging mostly \$3.25@5.25. Calves advanced 50c, with choice veals selling at \$11.50 Tuesday.

Monday's run of stockers and feeders was fairly liberal, but Tuesday few were offered. Compared with last week's close values are quoted steady. Choice light-weight feeders sold up to \$7.75 and others ranged \$6.50@7.40. Bulk of stockers sold \$5.50@6.50 with best up to \$7.00.

**HOGS**—Receipts of hogs for two days totaled around 21,000 against 16,109 same days last week and 20,561 corresponding days a year ago. Tuesday's hog market was a slow affair. Shippers went out early and bought light and medium weights at about steady prices, paying up to \$6.85. Packers did not start until after noon, and values were 10@15c lower. The top was \$6.90 and bulk of all sales ranged \$6.50@6.85. It was late in the day before a clearance was made.

**SHEEP**—Receipts were liberal in the sheep division totaling around 13,200 for two days, with light supplies at other points. There was a strong tone to the trade and values are 40@50c higher for the period. Best lambs sold Tuesday at \$13.70, against a top last Friday of \$13.25. Clips sold at \$11.25 Monday, but none were offered Tuesday. Choice ewes sold Tuesday at \$8.50, against \$8.10 at the close of last week.

### PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

| CHICAGO.               |   |        |        |
|------------------------|---|--------|--------|
|                        | Cattle.   | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
| Armour & Co.           | 5,275   | 22,600 | 13,450 |
| Swift & Co.            | 5,085   | 21,400 | 22,330 |
| Morris & Co.           | 5,782   | 23,700 | 9,761  |
| Wilson & Co.           | 5,621   | 19,500 | 9,062  |
| Anglo, Am. Prov. Co.   | 1,281   | 9,400  | ...    |
| G. H. Hammond Co.      | 3,295   | 10,200 | ...    |
| Libby, McNeill & Libby | 1,515   | ...    | ...    |
| Brennan Packing Co.    | 6,800 hogs; Miller & Hart, 5,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,000 hogs; Boyd, Lanham & Co., 12,400 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 21,900 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,800 hogs; others, 32,300 hogs. | ...    | ...    |

| KANSAS CITY.    |         |         |        |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|
|                 | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  |
| Armour & Co.    | 2,431   | 1,170   | 11,517 |
| Cudahy Pkg. Co. | 5,433   | 1,235   | 7,118  |
| Fowler Pkg. Co. | 648     | ...     | ...    |
| Morris & Co.    | 2,718   | 902     | 6,500  |
| Swift & Co.     | 3,902   | 985     | 13,206 |
| Wilson & Co.    | 3,378   | 323     | 9,188  |
| Local butchers  | 715     | 91      | 1,096  |
| Total           | 17,225  | 4,711   | 49,285 |

| OMAHA.             |                    |         |        |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|
|                    | Cattle and calves. | Hogs.   | Sheep. |
| Armour & Co.       | 3,835              | 20,593  | 10,545 |
| Cudahy Pkg. Co.    | 5,980              | 22,842  | 12,516 |
| Dold Pkg. Co.      | 1,368              | 12,363  | ...    |
| Morris & Co.       | 3,630              | 12,431  | 3,682  |
| Swift & Co.        | 5,908              | 19,177  | 9,721  |
| M. Glassberg       | 11                 | ...     | ...    |
| Higgins Pkg. Co.   | 36                 | ...     | ...    |
| Hoffman Pkg. Co.   | 74                 | ...     | ...    |
| Mayerowich & Vail  | 74                 | ...     | ...    |
| Mid-West Pkg. Co.  | 41                 | ...     | ...    |
| P. O'Dea           | 71                 | ...     | ...    |
| Omaha Pkg. Co.     | 54                 | ...     | ...    |
| John Roth & Sons   | 74                 | ...     | ...    |
| So. Omaha Pkg. Co. | 54                 | ...     | ...    |
| Lincoln Pkg. Co.   | 187                | ...     | ...    |
| Nagle Pkg. Co.     | 43                 | ...     | ...    |
| Sinclair Pkg. Co.  | 207                | ...     | ...    |
| Wilson Pkg. Co.    | 241                | ...     | ...    |
| J. W. Murphy       | 9,458              | ...     | ...    |
| Swartz & Co.       | 2,035              | ...     | ...    |
| Geo. Hess & Co.    | 6,338              | ...     | ...    |
| Others             | 6,222              | ...     | ...    |
| Total              | 21,704             | 111,769 | 36,264 |

| ST. LOUIS.             |                    |        |        |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|
|                        | Cattle and calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
| Armour & Co.           | 2,349              | 15,262 | 1,832  |
| Swift & Co.            | 2,119              | 13,186 | 3,151  |
| Morris & Co.           | 1,257              | 8,042  | 696    |
| St. Louis Dressed Beef | 1,377              | ...    | ...    |
| Independent Pkg. Co.   | 874                | ...    | 60     |
| East Side Pkg. Co.     | 1,062              | 1,100  | 551    |
| Hell Pkg. Co.          | 22                 | 2,787  | ...    |
| American Pkg. Co.      | 144                | 861    | 51     |
| Krey Pkg. Co.          | 120                | ...    | ...    |
| Sartorius Pkg. Co.     | 1,045              | ...    | ...    |
| Siehoff Pkg. Co.       | 123                | 3,277  | 25     |
| Butchers               | 7,421              | 53,070 | 6,735  |
| Totals                 | 16,808             | 93,630 | 13,101 |

| ST. JOSEPH.  |         |         |        |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------|
|              | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  |
| Swift & Co.  | 3,239   | 818     | 20,626 |
| Armour & Co. | 1,695   | 350     | 9,867  |
| Morris & Co. | 1,810   | 434     | 10,612 |
| Others       | 3,798   | 636     | 13,452 |
| Total        | 10,452  | 2,238   | 54,557 |

| SIOUX CITY.          |         |         |         |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                      | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.   |
| Cudahy Pkg. Co.      | 2,500   | 243     | 29,113  |
| Armour & Co.         | 2,957   | 176     | 29,598  |
| Swift & Co.          | 1,231   | 17      | 705     |
| Sacks Pkg. Co.       | 127     | 20      | ...     |
| Smith Bros. Pkg. Co. | 102     | 25      | 25      |
| Local butchers       | 65      | 39      | 1       |
| Eastern packers      | 217     | ...     | 46,007  |
| Total                | 7,289   | 520     | 105,449 |

| OKLAHOMA CITY. |         |         |       |
|----------------|---------|---------|-------|
|                | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. |
| Morris & Co.   | 1,028   | 869     | 3,184 |
| Wilson & Co.   | 1,291   | 812     | 3,704 |
| Others         | 73      | 13      | 541   |
| Total          | 2,392   | 1,694   | 7,429 |

| INDIANAPOLIS.      |         |         |        |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|
|                    | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  |
| Eastern buyers     | 1,265   | 2,163   | 24,821 |
| King & Co.         | 1,434   | 444     | 24,071 |
| Moore & Co.        | ...     | ...     | 4,318  |
| Ind. Abat. Co.     | 1,209   | 41      | 1,995  |
| Armour & Co.       | 156     | 28      | 4,950  |
| Haigner Bros.      | ...     | ...     | 1,349  |
| Brown Bros.        | 170     | 30      | ...    |
| Bell Pkg. Co.      | 233     | ...     | 273    |
| Schussler Pkg. Co. | 38      | ...     | 426    |
| Meier Pkg. Co.     | 66      | 9       | 294    |
| Ind. Pkg. Co.      | ...     | ...     | 441    |
| Walbritz Pkg. Co.  | 16      | 58      | 5      |
| Riverside Pkg. Co. | ...     | ...     | 261    |
| Miscellaneous      | 478     | 109     | 386    |
| Total              | 5,182   | 2,882   | 65,590 |

| CINCINNATI.            |         |         |        |
|------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
|                        | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  |
| E. Kahn & Son.         | 685     | 115     | 3,583  |
| Kroger Groc. & Bak Co. | 504     | 54      | 1,892  |
| C. A. Freund           | 71      | 57      | 336    |
| Gus Juengling          | 229     | 101     | ...    |
| Schroth Pkg. Co.       | 9       | ...     | 3,235  |
| H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co.   | 24      | ...     | 2,371  |
| J. Hilber & Son.       | 260     | 1       | ...    |
| Wm. G. Rehn & Son.     | 146     | 49      | ...    |
| Peoples Pkg. House Co. | 164     | 274     | ...    |
| J. Bauer & Son.        | 110     | 1       | ...    |
| A. Sander Pkg. Co.     | ...     | ...     | 1,808  |
| J. Vogel & Son.        | ...     | ...     | 1,041  |
| Lohrey Pkg. Co.        | ...     | ...     | 802    |
| Ideal Pkg. Co.         | ...     | ...     | 795    |
| Sam Gall               | ...     | ...     | 138    |
| J. Schlacter & Son.    | ...     | ...     | 75     |
| F. Blackburn & Son.    | ...     | ...     | 31     |
| J. Stegner & Son.      | 39      | ...     | ...    |
| Erhardt & Son.         | ...     | ...     | 19     |
| J. Hoffman & Son.      | ...     | ...     | 58     |
| Total                  | 2,177   | 652     | 15,948 |

| WICHITA.        |         |         |        |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|
|                 | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  |
| Cudahy Pkg. Co. | 812     | 505     | 11,354 |
| Dold Pkg. Co.   | 226     | 47      | 8,800  |
| Local butchers  | 156     | ...     | ...    |
| Total           | 1,194   | 552     | 20,163 |

| DENVER.       |         |         |       |
|---------------|---------|---------|-------|
|               | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. |
| Swift & Co.   | 584     | 86      | 4,021 |
| Armour & Co.  | 317     | 107     | 3,679 |
| Haney-Murphy  | 288     | 16      | 941   |
| Miscellaneous | 152     | ...     | ...   |
| Total         | 1,307   | 209     | 9,447 |

| ST. PAUL.      |         |         |        |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|
|                | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  |
| Armour & Co.   | 2,096   | 3,056   | 29,914 |
| Hertz & Rifkin | 190     | 66      | ...    |
| Katz Pkg. Co.  | 869     | 77      | ...    |
| Swift & Co.    | 3,042   | 4,626   | 44,350 |
| Others         | 844     | 421     | 17,531 |
| Total          | 7,032   | 8,246   | 91,795 |

### RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by market for the week ending Jan. 26, 1924, with comparisons:

|               | Week ending Jan. 26, 1923. | Prev. week. | Cor. week. |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Chicago       | 28,375                     | 36,810      | 28,012     |
| Kansas City   | 17,225                     | 21,119      | 20,600     |
| Omaha         | 21,704                     | 26,727      | 38,071     |
| St. Louis     | 16,808                     | 17,500      | 22,040     |
| St. Joseph    | 10,452                     | 11,346      | ...        |
| Sioux City    | 7,289                      | 7,043       | 7,083      |
| Oklahoma City | 2,392                      | 3,283       | 3,245      |
| Indianapolis  | 5,182                      | 6,437       | 5,303      |
| Cincinnati    | 2,177                      | 2,095       | 1,443      |
| Wichita       | 1,194                      | 1,395       | 1,927      |
| Milwaukee     | 2,002                      | ...         | ...        |
| Denver        | 1,307                      | 2,540       | 1,921      |
| St. Paul      | 7,032                      | 9,610       | 6,177      |

|               | Week ending Jan. 26, 1923. | Prev. week. | Cor. week. |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Chicago       | 198,200                    | 236,400     | 169,800    |
| Kansas City   | 49,285                     | 49,109      | 59,271     |
| Omaha         | 111,769                    | 98,967      | 82,008     |
| St. Louis     | 93,630                     | 84,986      | 97,817     |
| St. Joseph    | 54,557                     | 59,271      | 50,078     |
| Sioux City    | 105,449                    | 86,532      | 47,642     |
| Oklahoma City | 7,429                      | 6,255       | 8,177      |
| Indianapolis  | 65,590                     | 74,216      | 45,717     |
| Cincinnati    | 15,948                     | 17,601      | 9,888      |
| Wichita       | 20,163                     | 16,771      | 12,153     |
| Milwaukee     | 9,447                      | 13,240      | ...        |
| Denver        | 9,447                      | 14,743      | 9,700      |
| St. Paul      | 91,795                     | 107,483     | 62,567     |

|               | Week ending Jan. 26, 1923. | Prev. week. | Cor. week. |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Chicago       | 54,615                     | 52,965      | 53,694     |
| Kansas City   | 20,883                     | 20,638      | 21,651     |
| Omaha         | 36,204                     | 46,755      | 58,268     |
| St. Louis     | 13,101                     | 5,578       | 7,843      |
| St. Joseph    | 24,683                     | 22,706      | 22,092     |
| Oklahoma City | 9,850                      | 8,334       | 4,545      |
| Indianapolis  | 60                         | 83          | 150        |
| Cincinnati    | 1,846                      | 1,831       | 2,195      |
| Wichita       | 419                        | 823         | 300        |
| Milwaukee     | 413                        | 263         | 387        |
| Denver        | 426                        | 426         | ...        |
| St. Paul      | 2,377                      | 2,634       | 3,596      |
| Total         | 6,477                      | 7,539       | 4,563      |

### RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1924.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago          | 1,000   | 8,000  | 1,000  |
| Kansas City      | 300     | 3,500  | 500    |
| Omaha            | 700     | 9,200  | 100    |
| St. Louis        | 300     | 8,000  | 200    |
| St. Joseph       | 100     | 4,000  | 2,000  |
| Sioux City       | 500     | 12,000 | 300    |
| St. Paul         | 200     | 700    | ...    |
| Oklahoma City    | 100     | 400    | ...    |
| Fort Worth       | 400     | 400    | ...    |
| Denver           | 200     | 400    | 100    |
| Louisville       | 100     | 1,300  | 100    |
| Wichita          | 100     | 400    | ...    |
| Indianapolis     | 200     | 6,000  | 100    |
| Pittsburgh       | 100     | 3,000  | 200    |
| Cincinnati       | 100     | 1,200  | 100    |
| Buffalo          | 100     | 3,500  | 800    |
| Cleveland        | 100     | 2,500  | 500    |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 100     | 1,200  | ...    |
| Toronto          | 100     | 600    | 100    |

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1924.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago          | 13,000  | 79,000 | 21,000 |
| Kansas City      | 12,000  | 15,000 | 7,000  |
| Omaha            | 8,500   | 15,000 | 5,500  |
| St. Louis        | 4,000   | 18,000 | 1,000  |
| St. Joseph       | 3,000   | 9,500  | 5,500  |
| Sioux City       | 4,500   | 12,500 | 500    |
| St. Paul         | 2,000   | 18,000 | 1,500  |
| Oklahoma City    | 600     | 1,200  | ...    |
| Fort Worth       | 4,000   | 1,700  | ...    |
| Milwaukee        | 100     | 800    | 100    |
| Denver           | 500     | 1,200  | 7,700  |
| Louisville       | 1,300   | 2,300  | 300    |
| Wichita          | 3,700   | 2,000  | ...    |
| Indianapolis     | 800     | 9,000  | 100    |
| Pittsburgh       | 1,300   | 7,500  | 3,000  |
| Cincinnati       | 1,100   | 8,000  | 500    |
| Buffalo          | 1,600   | 13,000 | 7,000  |
| Cleveland        | 900     | 6,500  | 700    |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 700     | 2,200  | 100    |
| Toronto          | 1,400   | 1,600  | 500    |

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1924.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago          | 8,000   | 54,000 | 14,000 |
| Kansas City      | 9,000   | 17,000 | 7,000  |
| Omaha            | 8,500   | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| St. Louis        | 4,500   | 21,000 | 1,500  |
| St. Joseph       | 2,200   | 10,000 | 4,500  |
| Sioux City       | 2,100   | 18,000 | 2,500  |
| St. Paul         | 1,700   | 15,000 | 500    |
| Oklahoma City    | 500     | 1,200  | ...    |
| Fort Worth       | 2,000   | 1,000  | ...    |
| Milwaukee        | 900     | 3,500  | 3,200  |
| Denver           | 200     | 2,000  | 200    |
| Louisville       | 1,000   | 1,500  | 200    |
| Wichita          | 1,300   | 10,000 | 200    |
| Indianapolis     | 100     | 10,000 | 400    |
| Cincinnati       | 500     | 3,700  | 100    |
| Buffalo          | 100     | 4,000  | 200    |
| Cleveland        | 100     | 3,500  | 500    |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 100     | 1,700  | 100    |
| Toronto          | 400     | 3,000  | 700    |

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1924.

|               |        |        |        |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| ago           | 10,000 | 48,000 | 7,000  |
| nsas City     | 8,000  | 16,000 | 4,000  |
| ha            | 8,500  | 20,000 | 13,000 |
| Louis         | 3,000  | 10,000 | 2,500  |
| Joseph        | 3,500  | 14,500 | 3,500  |
| x City        | 4,500  | 12,500 | 500    |
| Paul          | 2,200  | 23,000 | 1,000  |
| homa City     | 1,000  | 2,000  | .....  |
| Fort Worth    | 2,000  | 1,000  | .....  |
| waukee        | 300    | 2,500  | 200    |
| ver           | 500    | 1,200  | 3,600  |
| sville        | 400    | 2,300  | 200    |
| hita          | 400    | 1,200  | .....  |
| anapolis      | 1,000  | 12,000 | 100    |
| sburgh        | 100    | 3,000  | 500    |
| innati        | 900    | 5,800  | 200    |
| alo           | 400    | 4,000  | 1,600  |
| reland        | 600    | 5,000  | 1,000  |
| hville, Tenn. | 100    | 2,000  | .....  |
| nfra          | 1,500  | 3,000  | 700    |



## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES**—Two cars of January light cows sold at 11½¢, being ¼¢ advance. Car kosher December heavy cows sold at 12¢. Car Indianapolis Jan. all weight cows sold 11¼¢ and brands included at 9¼¢. Native steers sold at 15¢; Texas quiet 14¢; butts made 14¢; Colorado 13¢; branded cows held 10¢; heavy cows 12½¢ nominal; generally held 13¢; lights 11½¢ paid. Native bulls 10¢ nominal; branded 8@9¢; small packers 11@11¼¢. 10,000 N. Y. Feb. butts sold 13½¢, Colorado 12½¢ being 1¢ up. 2,000 Virginia packer cows sold 10½¢; 5,000 nearby packer cows 25/55 sold 11¼¢; Swedish light calf held 28¢; 2,000 B. A. dry hides 12-14 kilos sold 18½¢; 2,000 Saladero steers sold 20 3/16¢; 4,000 Uruguay frig. steers 17½¢; 8,000 Swift LaPlatas 17½¢; 4,000 Angloes, 5,000 Campanas 17½¢; 2,000 Rosarios type steers sold 15¢; 1,500 cows 13@13½¢; 5,000 B. A. campos cows sold 9 3/16¢; 1,000 campos 40¢ steers 10½¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—Western tanners report procuring limited lines of seasonable merchandise on a basis of 8½¢ for buffs and 10½¢ for extremes. As a general rule local sellers talk 9¢ for buffs and 11¢ for extremes. Eastern tanners are not keen to operate unless at moderate inducements. They continue mildly interested in most all descriptions but having purchased generously in recent weeks are better judges of bargains now than then. The export interests are not as noticeable as heretofore. It is said to be possible to secure 11¢ for strictly grub free light hides for such outlets in a limited way. The call for the heavier weights for export is somewhat latent. Offerings of material locally and in the outside sections on the whole is amply large. As a rule the heavier weights predominate as sellers feel that the light end of the list offers the greatest possibilities for speculation. Tanners contend, however, that while packer light hides remain nominally unchanged there is little latitude for any gyrations on the light country stocks. All weight country hides are offered at 8½¢@9¢ delivered Chicago basis as to seller and section with plenty of material available at the inside figure. Tanners, not being keenly interested, are furnishing little competition to the distributing dealers in the originating sections and as a result such buyers are naming prices of 8@8½¢ delivered on offerings put up to them. Heavy steers are listless and quoted entirely nominal about 11¢; heavy cows and buffs are available at 8½¢@9¢ for seasonable to choice qualities; extremes range at 10½¢@11¢; branded country hides are quoted 6½¢@7¢ in originating sections and about 7½¢@8¢ locally flat basis; country packers quoted 9@9¼¢ paid for late salting mixed stock hereabouts. Bulls 7½¢@8¢ asked and country packers at 9@9½¢ paid; glue hides 6¢ last paid.

**CALFSKINS**—A car of local first salted city skins sold at 20¢, confirmation finally being obtained from one of the standard collectors. Another car is still rumored sold confirmation being withheld. This sets at rest the excited reports going the round lately to the effect that bids at 21¢ and 21½¢ were rejected. Outside skins remained quiet as far as could be learned. Outlets at 20¢ were to domestic interests. Packer calf skins are still available at the last sale figure of 21½¢ and domestic tanners evince no interest. Ex-

porters are temporarily passive. It is reported around the market in a gossip sort of way that the French Embargo on skins has been lifted following the decline in Paris auctions, said to be fully 10% according to mouth to mouth reports. Nothing definite has been received by this agency as to the extent of the decline. There is no excitement prevailing in resalted skins which are ranged at 13@17¢ for descriptions. Deacons are quiet at \$1.20@1.30 nominal and cities last sold at \$1.60. Kipskins are quiet. Packer skins are still held at 20¢ and tanners indicate they feel that 18¢, the last price paid, is sufficiently high enough. Outside skins, cities quoted 16@17½¢; countries 12@14¢.

**MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS**—Dry hides quiet at 16@18¢; horse hides \$4.50@5.50 for lots; packer pelts \$3.00@3.25 nominal; some ask more; dry skins 25@30¢ for lots; pickled skins \$6.50@9.00 doz.; hogskins 15@25¢ nominal, strips 5¢ asked.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES**—The situation is waiting due to sold up position of most all killers. There are only a few native steers held and the last sales were at 14¢. Cows are also held in a limited way at 10¾@11¢. Butts are well sold out at 12½¢ and are held now at 13¢; Colorado 11½¢@12¢; bulls 9@10¢.

**SMALL PACKER HIDES**—The situation continues strong and advancing with the tendency materially influenced by the trading in the west. A couple of cars of small packer native steers sold at 13¢ basis for heavies. Two cars light cows sold at 11¢ of small packer origin. Western Penn. natives sold at 14½¢ and all weight cows made 11¼¢. Canadian January native steers sold at 14½¢; heavy cows sold at 12½¢ and light cows were taken at 11½¢. Some mid western 50 lbs. up cows sold at 11¼¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—Operations in country hides do not take on a very rosy appearance. Eastern tanners, having bought freely early in the year, are not so keen to purchase. They are ready operators, but not at the talked levels. Mid western choice section lights are quoted at 11¢ and buffs at 8½¢@9¢ as to descriptions. Penn lights are held for 11¢ and buff weights for 9¢. Offerings are reported at fairly liberal, especially in the middle and heavy end. The high asking prices coupled with the availability of material induces the eastern tanners to go slow. The export interests formerly seeking material are not noticeable as heretofore. It is said they are mildly interested in the extreme heavy and extremely light weights only at the present. Southern sellers report a moderate trade from time to time but if anything movement is not as brisk as a fortnight ago. Light hides ranged at 9¾@10¾¢, including weights down to 15 lbs. in late operations. Canadian lights are quoted up to 10½¢ flat asked but not paid; buffs 7¾@8¢ flat for business.

**CALFSKINS**—Paris calfskins declined in auctions late in the week. Dry Swedish calf sold 69@70¢, green salted 29@30¢; outside rates now asked. 5,000 Courland calf sold \$1.67½. N. Y. calf steady but quiet at \$1.80@2.25@3.00 paid; kips \$3.20@3.30 and \$4.25. Outside calf \$1.40@1.65 basis on lights nominal. Southern kip 12¢ paid flat.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Jan. 26, 1924:

|                        | CATTLE.                    |                        |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
|                        | Week ending Jan. 26, 1924. | Prev. Cor. week, 1923. |
| Chicago                | 28,375                     | 36,810                 |
| Kansas City            | 21,936                     | 27,098                 |
| Omaha                  | 21,909                     | 26,063                 |
| East St. Louis         | 13,484                     | 14,192                 |
| St. Joseph             | 8,236                      | 9,887                  |
| Sioux City             | 7,181                      | 6,687                  |
| Cudahy                 | 1,043                      | 928                    |
| Philadelphia           | 2,297                      | 2,407                  |
| Indianapolis           | 2,350                      | 2,755                  |
| Boston                 | .....                      | 1,529                  |
| New York & Jersey City | 10,972                     | 10,492                 |
| Oklahoma City          | 4,086                      | 4,968                  |

|                        | HOGS.                      |                        |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
|                        | Week ending Jan. 26, 1924. | Prev. Cor. week, 1923. |
| Chicago                | 188,200                    | 236,406                |
| Kansas City            | 49,285                     | 49,169                 |
| Omaha                  | 81,557                     | 82,911                 |
| East St. Louis         | 58,815                     | 62,766                 |
| St. Joseph             | 41,307                     | 49,137                 |
| Sioux City             | 42,678                     | 27,296                 |
| Cudahy                 | 19,384                     | 25,772                 |
| Ottumwa                | 24,138                     | 17,115                 |
| Fort Worth             | 6,595                      | 5,400                  |
| Philadelphia           | 26,409                     | 27,540                 |
| Indianapolis           | 42,541                     | 38,388                 |
| Boston                 | .....                      | 21,909                 |
| New York & Jersey City | 71,234                     | 73,879                 |
| Oklahoma City          | 7,429                      | 6,255                  |

|                        | SHEEP.                     |                        |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
|                        | Week ending Jan. 26, 1924. | Prev. Cor. week, 1923. |
| Chicago                | 54,615                     | 52,965                 |
| Kansas City            | 20,883                     | 20,638                 |
| Omaha                  | 31,912                     | 39,201                 |
| East St. Louis         | 7,486                      | 5,198                  |
| Sioux City             | 24,910                     | 21,805                 |
| Cudahy                 | 6,697                      | 4,857                  |
| Fort Worth             | 275                        | 384                    |
| Philadelphia           | 6,000                      | 5,972                  |
| Indianapolis           | 483                        | 908                    |
| Boston                 | .....                      | 687                    |
| New York & Jersey City | 46,881                     | 47,266                 |
| Oklahoma City          | 60                         | 83                     |

## CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner, from J. F. Nicolas.)

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending Feb. 2, 1924 with comparisons, are as follows:

| PACKER HIDES.         |                          |                           |                           |         |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
|                       | Week ending Feb. 2, '24. | Week ending Jan. 26, '24. | Corresponding week, 1923. |         |
| Spread native steers  | 17                       | 17                        | 23                        | @23½¢   |
| Heavy native steers   | @15¢                     | @14½¢                     | 20                        | @20½¢   |
| Heavy Texas steers    | @14¢                     | @13½¢                     |                           | @17½¢   |
| Heavy butts           |                          |                           |                           |         |
| steers                | @14¢                     | @13½¢                     |                           | @18¢    |
| Heavy Colorado steers | @13¢                     | @12½¢                     |                           | @17¢    |
| Ex-Light Texas steers | 9½@10¢                   | @9½¢                      |                           | @13¢    |
| Branded cows          | 9½@10¢                   | @9½¢                      |                           | @13¢    |
| Heavy native cows     | @12½¢                    | @12½¢                     | 16½                       | @17½¢   |
| Light native cows     | 11¼@11½¢                 | 11                        | @11½¢                     | @15¢    |
| Native bulls          | 9½@10¢                   | 9                         | @9½¢                      | 13½@14¢ |
| Branded bulls         | @8½¢                     | @8½¢                      |                           | @11½¢   |
| Calfskins             | 20 @21½¢                 | 19 @20¢                   | 18½                       | @19¢    |
| Kip                   | 18 @20¢                  | 17 @17½¢                  | 17                        | @17½¢   |
| Stunks, regular       | \$1.50@1.60              | \$1.50@1.60               | \$1.05@1.10               | @1.10   |
| Stunks, hairless      | 30@60¢                   | 30@60¢                    | 40@85¢                    |         |

Light, Native, Butts, Colorado and Texas steers 1¢ per lb. less than heavies.

## CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.

| CITY AND SMALL PACKERS. |                          |                           |                           |  |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
|                         | Week ending Feb. 2, '24. | Week ending Jan. 26, '24. | Corresponding week, 1923. |  |
| Natives all weights     | 11 @11½¢                 | 10½@11¢                   | 14½@15¢                   |  |
| Bulls, native           | 9 @9½¢                   | 8½@9¢                     | 12½@13¢                   |  |
| Branded hides           | 9½@10¢                   | 8½@9¢                     | 8 @8½¢                    |  |
| Calfskins               | 20 @21¢                  | 18½@19¢                   | 18 @18½¢                  |  |
| Kip                     | 17 @17½¢                 | 16 @17¢                   | 17 @17½¢                  |  |
| Light calf              | \$1.50@1.60              | \$1.50@1.60               | \$1.20@1.30               |  |
| Stunks, regular         | \$1.30@1.40              | \$1.30@1.40               | \$0.90@1.00               |  |
| Stunks, hairless        | 25 @50¢                  | 25 @50¢                   | 35 @70¢                   |  |

| COUNTRY HIDES.   |                          |                           |                           |  |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
|                  | Week ending Feb. 2, '24. | Week ending Jan. 26, '24. | Corresponding week, 1923. |  |
| Heavy steers     | 10 @10½¢                 | 9½@10¢                    | 13 @14¢                   |  |
| Heavy cows       | 8½@8¾¢                   | 8½@8¾¢                    | 12½@13¢                   |  |
| Butts            | 8½@9¢                    | 8½@9¢                     | 12½@13¢                   |  |
| Extremes         | 10½@11¢                  | 10½@11¢                   | 13½@14¢                   |  |
| Bulls            | 7½@8¢                    | 7 @7½¢                    | 10 @11¢                   |  |
| Branded          | 7½@8¢                    | 7 @7½¢                    | 10 @11¢                   |  |
| Calfskins        | 14 @15¢                  | 13 @14¢                   | 15 @16¢                   |  |
| Kip              | 13 @14¢                  | 12 @13¢                   | 13 @14¢                   |  |
| Light calf       | \$1.40@1.50              | \$1.40@1.50               | \$1.10@1.20               |  |
| Deacons          | \$1.20@1.30              | \$1.00@1.10               | \$0.90@1.00               |  |
| Stunks, regular  | \$1.00@1.10              | \$1.00@1.10               | \$0.50@0.60               |  |
| Stunks, hairless | 25 @30¢                  | 25 @30¢                   | 25 @30¢                   |  |
| Horsehides       | \$4.00@5.00              | \$4.00@5.00               | \$4.50@5.00               |  |
| Hogskins         | 25 @30¢                  | 25 @30¢                   | 15 @20¢                   |  |

| SHEEPSKINS.    |                          |                           |                           |  |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
|                | Week ending Feb. 2, '24. | Week ending Jan. 26, '24. | Corresponding week, 1923. |  |
| Large packers  | \$3.00@3.50              | \$3.00@3.50               | \$3.40@3.55               |  |
| Small packers  | \$2.75@3.25              | \$2.75@3.25               | \$2.75@3.00               |  |
| Packers, shear |                          |                           |                           |  |
| lings          | \$1.10@1.15              | \$1.10@1.15               | \$1.05@1.10               |  |
| Country pelts  | \$1.50@2.00              | \$1.50@2.00               | \$1.50@2.00               |  |
| Dry pelts      | 27@30¢                   | 27@30¢                    | 26@29¢                    |  |



## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### ICE NOTES.

A new ice plant is being built at Wills Point, Tex., by the Southern Ice and Utilities Company.

An ice plant is under consideration for Kelsey City, Fla.

A 30-ton ice plant is to be erected in Chester, S. C., by the Chester Ice & Fuel Co.

It is hoped to have the ice plant at Stuart, Fla., in operation again within a short time, under new management, according to a recent announcement.

A new ice house is under construction in Piedmont, Ala.

The ice storage house of the Union Ice Company, located at Boca, Nebr., was recently destroyed by fire with a loss of \$35,000.

The Memphis Cold Storage Warehouse Company, Memphis, Tenn., has been sold to Abe and Seymore Goodman by Al Goldfarb and Abe Lewis.

A five-story ice storage plant will soon be erected on Jefferson street, between Main street and Maple avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., by the Jefferson Ice Company.

A \$75,000 cold storage plant will be built in Hayward, Calif., by the National Ice & Cold Storage Company.

It is planned to convert a creamery in Waycross, Ga., into a municipal ice and cold storage plant.

A new ice company has been formed in Boston, Ga., by E. C. Stanaland, S. L. Rogers and Mrs. Marie Rogers for the manufacture and sale of ice.

period of over production, the slaughtering of animals at the most favorable time, an equal distribution of products on the different markets and delivery in good condition of foodstuffs to the consumer during the heated season.

Despite the many advantages of cold storage systems the refrigerating industry in France has not received the development to which it is entitled. The French people regard cold storage food with disfavor and strict regulations applied by the government have been the main drawbacks under which the industry has labored. It is only through active publicity to show the general public the benefits of refrigeration that prejudice against frozen foods will be removed and the refrigerating industry given an opportunity to properly expand.

### REFRIGERATION IN FRANCE.

As a result of the demands created during the war a system of refrigeration has been gradually developed in France. At present France has a fleet of 37 merchant ships whose cold storage capacity is 50,000 tons; 2,250 refrigerator cars of the isothermal type which satisfactorily provide for the needs of the various regions; and 18 cold storage plants with a total capacity of 90,000 tons.

Some of these plants are situated at the ports where perishable provisions are received and stored while awaiting transport into the interior, while others are located at railway terminals in the interior where they preserve perishable goods until such time as they are disposed of on the local markets or reshipped into neighboring localities. Assistant Commercial Attache J. F. Butler, Paris, France, in his resume to the Department of Commerce, of an article published by M. Felix Fredault in a recent number of the *Revue Politique* at *Parlementaire* on the refrigerating facilities in France, states that refrigeration permits the storage of provisions during

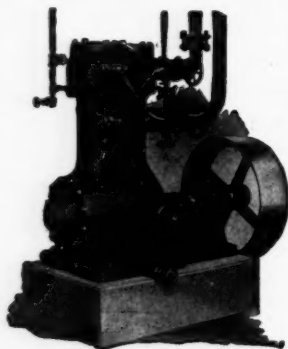
### BUTCHERS' SUPPLY MEETING.

(Continued from page 22.)

#### Some Who Attended.

Among those who attended the convention were the following active members: Clifford Boyer, Gruendler Mfg. Co., St. Louis; Alvin Schmidt, C. Schmidt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. E. Wicke, A. C. Wicke & Co., New York; R. W. Neuburger, New York Butchers' Supply Co., New York; H. L. Pfeiffer, national secretary, New York; Al Heyer, Harry L. Hussman Mfg. Co., St. Louis; E. J. Wirfs, E. J. Wirfs, St. Louis; Herman Schmidt, Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Harry Sutherland, John Chatillon & Sons, New York; H. C. Ahrens, C. Schmidt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. W. Wenke, St. Louis Butchers' Supply Co., St. Louis; A. H. Ehrlich, H. Ehrlich & Sons Mfg. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Jos. Geisler, C. Schmidt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Smith, John Chatillon & Sons, New York; John Canvasser, Newark Butchers' Supply Co., Newark, N. J.; Wm. Carr, Charwick & Carr, Boston; Gus Schmidt, Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Adolph Klein, Schwenger-Klein Co., Cleveland;

## Vilter Refrigerating and Ice Making Plants



For the

## Meat Products Industry

Horizontal Compressors  
8 tons capacity and up

Vertical Compressors  
1 to 18 tons

Complete Data Promptly Furnished

**The Vilter Manufacturing Co.**

Est. 1867

806-826 Clinton Street  
Milwaukee, Wis.



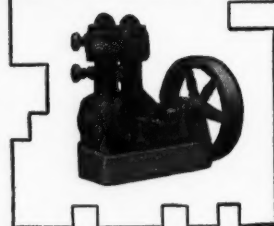
## The Key that Unlocks the Door to INCREASED PROFITS

THOUSANDS of York Machines have paid for themselves, and are now earning substantial dividends for their owners. These machines are designed for service, built of the best materials for the purpose, thoroughly tested and rigidly inspected before shipment. They are self-contained, require very little attention and do not require a skilled operator. There is probably no other equipment you can buy that will be a greater help in increasing your profits than a York Refrigerating Machine.

**YORK MANUFACTURING CO.**

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK - - - - - PENNA.



### BRANCH OFFICES

|              |             |               |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Toronto      | Cincinnati  | Denver        |
| Boston       | Atlanta     | New Orleans   |
| Brooklyn     | Chicago     | Houston       |
| Philadelphia | Omaha       | Los Angeles   |
| Pittsburgh   | St. Louis   | San Francisco |
| Cleveland    | Kansas City | Seattle       |

Arthur Daemecke, Paul J. Daemecke Co., Chicago; Leo Brand, M. Brand & Sons, New York; Geo. Wiedemer, Smith Supply & Equipment Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Forschner, R. A. Forschner Co., New York; R. E. Ottenheimer, Ottenheimer Bros., Baltimore; Oscar Schmidt, Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Chas. Vanek, Brecht Co., St. Louis.

Associate Members: J. E. Brown, Preservaline Mfg. Co.; H. W. Strauss, Albert Jordan Co.; Louis Rosmarin, Preservaline Mfg. Co.; Lee J. Kenyon, Preservaline Mfg. Co.; B. C. Holwick, B. C. Holwick Co., Canton, Ohio; W. J. Barnes, Barnes Scale Co.; G. J. Began, Boos Block Manufacturers; S. Gureiner, Appleton Wood Products Co.; Fred J. Schmitt, Michigan Maple Block Co.; Robert Zivi, Abbott Jacket Mfg. Co.; C. E. Breden, Treaty Co.

#### CONVENTION NOTES.

Leo Brand, silver-tongued songster, could not respond with any of his famous repertoire, due to the fact that he had a very bad cold. Leo is certainly some singer when he gets started.

Charley Wicke certainly likes to carry a great deal of blocks wherever he goes; they bring back pleasant reminiscence.

On Wednesday night at the Butcher Fixture Association banquet the fixture men had a travesty on "too long a term." They had a coffin built in black with two candles in beer bottles at each end, and on both sides was painted "eighteen months," which was a joke intended for one of the members. There were pallbearers and they marched around the club-room floor, E. J. Wirfs being the chief mourner. It seems there were lots of crocodile tears shed. Eddie Wirf's handkerchief had to be run through a clothes wringer. This was taken with a great deal of merriment, and after the funeral cortege had passed they rested the coffin on a bier and fastened it to one of the chairs.

The pinocle group, of which E. C. Smith is the champion, enjoyed themselves going and coming from the convention. Eddie Smith is quite some manipulator with the cards, he having won several thousand marks each way. If there are any other champions in the United States, Eddie would like to meet them.

#### "BOSS" CLEANED 10,000 HOGS.

It seems like "Boss" machinery has a habit of not wearing out. Witness the following letter to the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, from W. H. Balentine, pork and beef packer of Greenville, S. C.:

"Gentlemen:—The Boss Grate Hog De-hairer I purchased from you several months ago is cleaning hogs clean, and does everything you claim for it, and is very satisfactory to me. Up to date I have cleaned 10,000 hogs in the machine and have only replaced two scraper belts. The balance of them show very little wear."

#### Our Helpful Service Sheets **FREE**

show you how to add 400 to 500 cubic feet of money-earning storage space to every room.

**Send for them**

**Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co.**  
Chester Penna.

## Cold Storage Insulation

All Kinds of Refrigerator Construction

**JOHN R. LIVEZEY**

Glenwood Avenue  
West of 22nd St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## ROCK INSULATION

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

INVESTIGATE THE 15 YEARS GOOD RECORD

MANUFACTURED APPLIED AND GUARANTEED BY

**BANNER ROCK PRODUCTS CO ALEXANDRIA INDIANA.**



## Freezer and Cooler Rooms for the Meat and Provision Trade

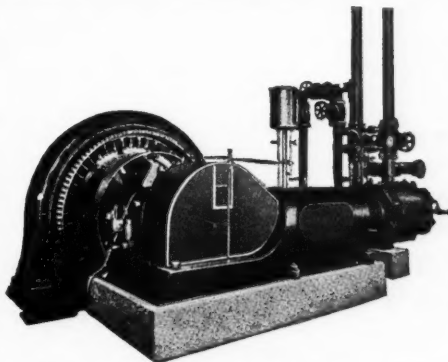
Specialists in **CORK INSULATION**

Details and Specifications on request

207 E. 43rd St.

**Morrow Insulating Co., Inc.**

NEW YORK



300 ton direct connected Electric Driven De La Vergne High Speed Machine

## De La Vergne Ice & Refrigerating Machines

De La Vergne high speed horizontal machines have been in actual use longer than any other design. The patented auxiliary suction port is a great advantage, not only increasing the efficiency but insuring perfect lubrication.

De La Vergne medium and low speed machines are also offered to suit any requirements.

Send for our bulletins

## De La Vergne Machine Company

931 East 138th St.

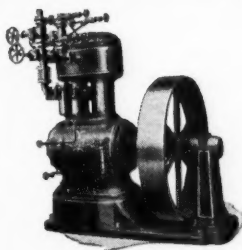
New York City

### Branch Offices:

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St. Louis, Mo.  
El Paso, Texas

Jacksonville, Fla.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
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Honolulu, T. H.  
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## Don't Delay Be Practical

Save time and labor and get better results for your refrigerating requirements by installing



### MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

Forty years of cumulative knowledge is built into every Frick installation. Write for list of users in your vicinity—inspect some of the plants and talk to some of the owners. It will pay you to investigate.

Send for a copy of our booklet "Ice and Frost" by Jack Frost himself.

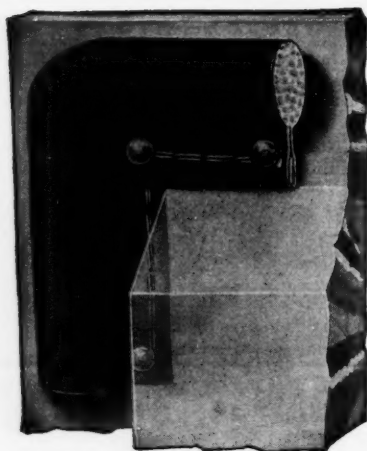


#### BRANCHES

New York, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
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#### DISTRIBUTORS:

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## STOP COLD-AIR LEAKS WITH WIRFS WATERPROOF "AIRTITE" CUSHION GASKET

FOR REFRIGERATORS AND COLD STORAGE DOORS, AIRTIGHT SECTIONAL COOLING ROOM AND REFRIGERATOR-JOINTS, RAILWAY COACHES, DWELLINGS AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES REQUIRING AIRTIGHT, DUSTPROOF, WATERPROOF, OR NOISELESS MEANS OF CLOSURE-CONTACTS

MADE IN 3 SIZES;  
(ANY LENGTH)



No. 1 LARGE



No. 2 MEDIUM



No. 3 SMALL

SIMPLY TACK ON—  
TURN THE CORNERS!  
(SEE CUT)

REGULARLY FURNISHED WITH BLACK RUBBERIZED CASING; CAN ALSO BE HAD WHITE RUBBERIZED CASING.

GET SAMPLES AND PRICES, STATING QUANTITY NEEDED.  
WILL SAVE YOU MANY DOLLARS.

**E. J. WIRFS 113 SO. 17TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

## LITTLE GIANT ICE BREAKERS

Made in 26 different types and sizes ranging in capacity from 20 lbs. per minute to 60 tons per hour.

Built to last of sturdy 2 piece housing—Patented removable Diamond point double cutting picks reduce power required and produce a uniform run of size with practically no snow ice.

Grates furnished for various sizes of ice.

It will pay you to become acquainted with Little Giant Ice Breakers. There is a size for every purpose.

## Cheaper, Cleaner, Better Ice

Little Giants have simplified the ice question. They deliver a uniform run of ice with practically no snow ice. They save time and labor, and operate with little power. The Little Giant way is the clean, sanitary way.

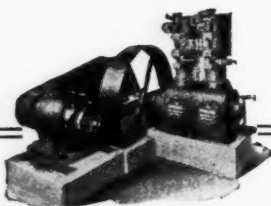
Thousands of Little Giants, in every state of the Union are faithfully producing ice for all types of commercial ice users.

You will find a size of Little Giant that will do your ice work as you have never had it done before. Cut down your ice bill and make your ice go farther and serve better.

Our engineers will be glad to advise you as to the best type for your needs and will aid you in planning your installation.

*Write today for Bulletin R which tells you all about this better way of handling your ice.*

**Micro Machine Company**  
Bettendorf Iowa



PHOENIX ICE MACHINES

### Sausage Manufacturers can make their own Ice at a Profit with a "Phoenix"

A very small investment in ice cans, piping and space, together with a Phoenix Ice Machine, will provide ample ice to be used in making your sausage and other products around the plant.

Let us tell you more about our economical plan. Write

**The Phoenix Ice Mach. Co.**  
2700 Church Ave.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

### PACKERS' STUDY PLANS.

(Continued from page 21.)

Dunlevy-Franklin Company; J. J. McAlcese, of the Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company; E. A. Reineman, of the Fried and Reineman Packing Company; George N. Meyer, of the Fried and Reineman Packing Company, and H. D. Fisher, of the William Zoller Company, who agreed that the packers themselves would explain to the men associated with them the educational privileges now offered by the Institute of Meat Packing.

#### Great Interest Shown.

Throughout the trip great interest in the course was manifested. Chief emphasis, of course, was placed on the correspondence courses. Dean Filbey made it clear that the courses now available are of college grade and difficulty, but that a formal education, by high school or otherwise, is not necessary for admission to the courses, provided that the applicant has demonstrated his capability in the packing business or of sufficient mental maturity to profit in the courses.

In doubtful cases, it was requested that an administrative official of the company express himself regarding the applicant's qualifications. In a number of instances presidents of packing companies them-

selves are registering for the courses, which will be available February 1 and thereafter.

Mr. Woods and Dean Filbey hope later to visit other packinghouse centers. They were compelled to return to Chicago because of pressing work in connection with the opening of registration and the routine activities of the organizations with which they are associated.

### CALENDARS RECEIVED.

Several very interesting calendars have been received by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER during the past few days. One, put out by Hetzel & Co., Chicago, Ill., shows a barnyard scene in natural colors. It is well drawn and attractive.

The illustration for the calendar of the Western Sausage & Provision Co., New York City, is that of a beautiful girl with a sweet smile. The caption "Priceless Pearls" refers, no doubt, not only to the pearls she wears, but also to the girl herself.

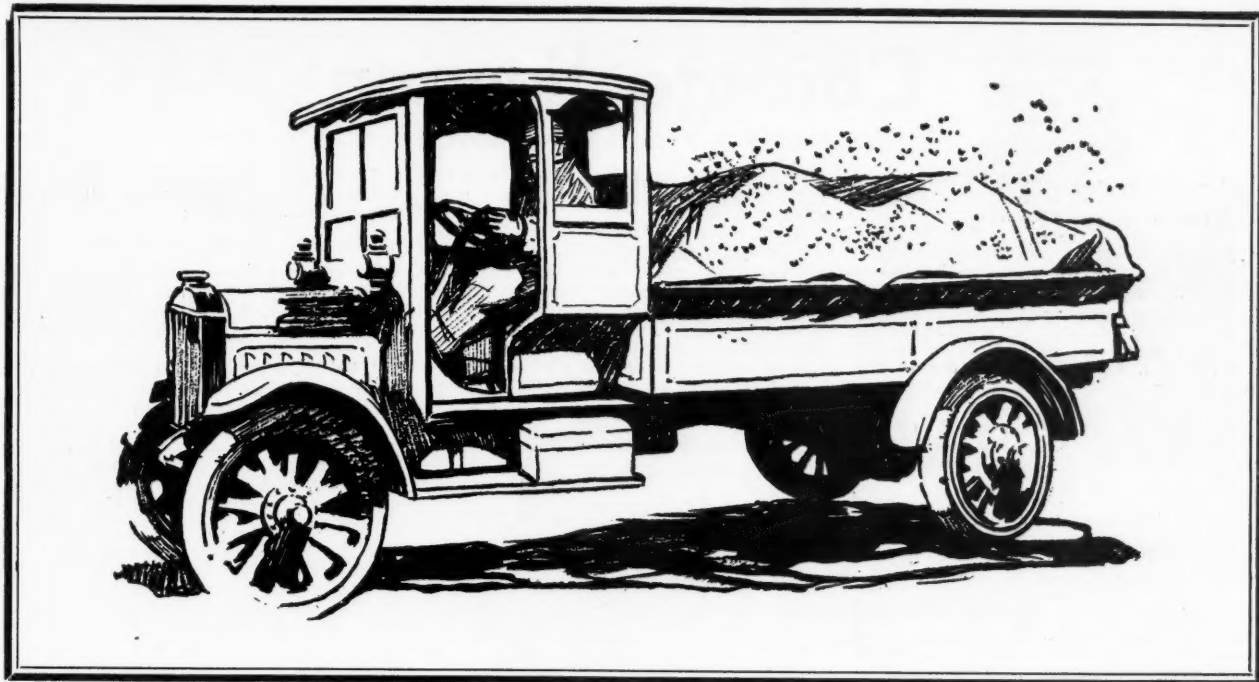
The calendar of the Cincinnati Butchers Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, features the well-known "Boss" trademark, surrounded by a shield printed in red and blue. Above this is a good picture of the Cincinnati headquarters. Rolled up in the calendar is a leaflet containing reprints of their ads in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., sends out a calendar different in size than most. It is well printed on good paper and features a large panorama of the Kalamazoo plant.

## Thomson & Taylor Company

*Recleaned Whole and Ground  
Spices for Meat Packers*  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS





# Stop Spoilage Losses

What were your losses through spoilage on delivery routes during the year just closed, particularly during the warmer months? A close look at this figure on your year's statement will worry you.

How often during the year has the public on the street suffered a revulsion of meat appetite due to swarms of flies around several of your old type delivery vehicles? Losses from this source do not

show on your books, but they're real just the same.

There's a way around these losses—a money-making way.

Place one ABC Refrigerator Vehicle in your delivery fleet NOW and watch it; its performance will induce your installation of several more before a second summer rolls around.

## A. B. C. Refrigerator Motor Truck Bodies and Wagons

**ANHEUSER-BUSCH, Builders**

St. Louis,

U. S. A.



**PAUL W. & GUY F. MINNICK**

280 Madison Ave., New York  
Eastern Sales Representatives

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LOS ANGELES

401 Wells Fargo Bldg., 216 U. S. Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND

2123 L. C. Smith Bldg.,  
SEATTLE

Western Sales Representatives

# Chicago Section

J. J. Luening, general manager of the Oklahoma City plant of Armour & Company, is in Chicago this week.

Joseph Kircher of the Chicago Butchers' Packing Co., Ottawa, Ill., was in Chicago during the week, calling on the trade.

Isaac Powers, vice president of the Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind., was a Chicago visitor during the week.

President Jay E. Decker of the Jacob E. Decker & Sons Co., Inc., Mason City, Ia., spent a few days in Chicago this week.

Packers' purchases at Chicago for the first four days of this week totaled 29,124 cattle, 11,559 calves, 146,193 hogs and 40,541 sheep.

Word was received from Pittsburgh this week that Charles H. Ogden had left the hospital last Sunday and is getting along very nicely. A speedy recovery is hoped for.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 26, for shipment sold out, ranged from 7.00 to 20.00 cents per pound, averaged 12.22 cents per pound.

The new Chicago Public Abattoir, Inc., killed during the past week what is claimed to be the largest hog ever slaughtered here. The hog was killed for Hately Bros.' account and dressed 900 pounds.

Harry B. Bogg has retired on pension after a service of 43 years with Armour & Company. Mr. Bogg entered the employ of the company as a messenger boy, was later cashier of the then wholesale and retail market, then manager of the Chicago wholesale market. He left this position to become general manager of the pork cuts and fresh and smoked sausage department, which position he held at the time of his retirement. Carl Overaker, assistant manager of the department,

also a very popular member of the Armour organization, has been made manager.

E. S. Waterbury, for many years an executive of Morris & Company, has been made general manager for Armour & Company at Omaha. This is one of the most important Armour assignments, covering as it does both plant and territory. Mr. Waterbury is one of the best-known and most popular men in the industry,



E. S. WATERBURY

Made General Manager for Armour and Company at Omaha.

and has always been active in industry affairs. He is particularly well-known as an authority on provisions, and also has taken great interest in livestock matters, having been chairman of the Committee on Livestock Handling Losses of the Institute of American Meat Packers when that work was so successfully established.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending January 26, with comparisons, were as follows:

|                          | This week  | Prev. week | Cor. week, 1923 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Cured meats, lbs. ....   | 24,878,000 | 19,749,000 | 12,901,000      |
| Cured meats, cases. .... | 13,332     | 11,210     | 10,932          |
| Fresh meats, lbs. ....   | 36,824,000 | 28,255,000 | 24,400,000      |
| Pork, bbls. ....         | 780        | 1,443      | 5,092           |
| Lard, lbs. ....          | 18,453,000 | 16,009,000 | 10,658,000      |

John W. Hall, genial and popular Chicago broker, ate some raw oysters last week and as a result was laid up with ptomaine poisoning. He recovered quickly, however, and left for a business trip through the East Monday night. John will eat oysters east of the Alleghenies only hereafter.

O. C. Willis, general manager for Armour & Company at Omaha, has returned to the branch house end of the business, from which he was drafted four years ago, when the need was developed at Omaha for leadership such as he could offer. Mr. Willis has assumed the superintendency of the Cleveland territory of Armour & Company, one of the most important in the country.

George Sunderland, well-known packing house products expert, has associated himself with E. G. James in the brokerage business, with offices in the Postal Telegraph Building. The business of Mr. James has grown to such volume, and covers so much ground, that it became necessary for him to add to his staff a man of Mr. Sunderland's experience and capabilities.

## 1923 HOG SLAUGHTER A RECORD.

More than 10,000,000 more hogs were slaughtered under Federal meat inspection during the calendar year 1923 than during any previous year, according to figures just made public by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The number slaughtered during the year was 53,333,708. The best previous record for a calendar year was made in 1922. During that year 43,113,629 hogs were slaughtered.

During December, 1923, not only the best record for the month of December, but for any month, was broken. During that month 5,903,759 hogs were slaughtered under Federal meat inspection. The best previous record for December was made in 1918, during which month 5,661,890 hogs were slaughtered. The best previous record for any month was made in January, 1919, during which month 5,845,696 hogs were slaughtered.

### H. N. Jones Construction Co.

Engineers  
San Antonio, Texas  
Designs and Builds  
Packing Houses  
30 Years Experience

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG

**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
SPECIALTIES, Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

### M. P. BURT & COMPANY

Engineers & Architects  
Packinghouse and Cold Storage Designing—  
Consultation on Power and Operating Costs,  
Curing, etc. You Profit by Our 25 Years' Experience. Lower Construction Cost. Higher Efficiency.  
206-7 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

### PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

**ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS**  
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

George F. Pine Walter L. Munnecke

### Pine & Munnecke Co.

PACKING HOUSE & COLD STORAGE  
CONSTRUCTION; CORK INSULATION &  
OVER HEAD TRACK WORK.  
10 Marquette Bldg. Detroit, Mich. Phone: Cherry 3750-3761

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**HENSCHIE & McLAREN**  
Architects  
1637 Prairie Ave. Chicago, Ill.  
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE  
CONSTRUCTION

Fred J. Anders Chas. H. Reimers

**Anders & Reimers**  
ARCHITECTS  
ENGINEERS  
314 Erie Bldg. Cleveland, O. Packing House Specialists

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BROKER

2109 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, O.  
Provisions, Oils, Greases and Tallow  
Offerings Solicited

### LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

15 Park Row New York

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

## RECEIPTS.

|                         | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.   | Sheep. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Monday, Jan. 21.....    | 22,075  | 2,358   | 76,535  | 22,592 |
| Tuesday, Jan. 22.....   | 12,381  | 2,074   | 47,956  | 18,336 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 23..... | 11,969  | 1,151   | 32,452  | 19,228 |
| Thursday, Jan. 24.....  | 9,320   | 3,553   | 62,710  | 17,860 |
| Friday, Jan. 25.....    | 4,145   | 681     | 55,273  | 12,219 |
| Saturday, Jan. 26.....  | 603     | 136     | 8,895   | 1,345  |
| Total for week.....     | 60,493  | 9,953   | 283,821 | 91,580 |
| Previous week.....      | 75,711  | 14,704  | 295,293 | 93,936 |
| Year ago.....           | 56,490  | 12,693  | 233,954 | 78,859 |
| Two years ago.....      | 57,137  | 12,205  | 206,611 | 76,978 |

## SHIPMENTS.

|                         | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Monday, Jan. 21.....    | 5,497   | 200     | 25,672 | 5,791  |
| Tuesday, Jan. 22.....   | 4,311   | 250     | 12,163 | 5,410  |
| Wednesday, Jan. 23..... | 5,177   | 249     | 11,792 | 7,220  |
| Thursday, Jan. 24.....  | 4,600   | 304     | 14,682 | 9,417  |
| Friday, Jan. 25.....    | 3,079   | 150     | 20,608 | 6,128  |
| Saturday, Jan. 26.....  | 257     | ...     | 9,417  | 1,150  |
| Total for week.....     | 22,930  | 1,243   | 94,314 | 35,125 |
| Previous week.....      | 24,042  | 1,012   | 74,946 | 34,787 |
| Year ago.....           | 19,565  | 1,068   | 83,618 | 21,989 |
| Two years ago.....      | 22,435  | 1,498   | 76,361 | 24,027 |

Receipts at Chicago Stock Yards thus far this year to Jan. 26, with comparative totals:

|             | 1924.     | 1923.   |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Cattle..... | 251,460   | 235,544 |
| Calves..... | 51,257    | 56,608  |
| Hogs.....   | 1,040,068 | 905,428 |
| Sheep.....  | 350,216   | 308,624 |

Combined weekly hog receipts at eleven markets for 1924 to Jan. 26, with comparisons:

|                               | Week.     | Year to date. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Week ending Jan. 26.....      | 942,000   | 3,508,000     |
| Previous week.....            | 1,025,000 | ...           |
| Corresponding week, 1923..... | 832,000   | 3,277,000     |
| Corresponding week, 1922..... | 652,000   | 2,610,000     |

Combined receipts at seven points for the week ending Jan. 26, 1924, with comparisons:

|                          | *Cattle. | Hogs.   | Sheep.  |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Week ending Jan. 26..... | 189,000  | 807,000 | 221,000 |
| Previous week.....       | 215,000  | 840,000 | 229,000 |
| 1923.....                | 206,000  | 680,000 | 212,000 |
| 1922.....                | 179,000  | 550,000 | 205,000 |
| 1921.....                | 177,000  | 570,000 | 241,000 |
| 1920.....                | 221,000  | 567,000 | 177,000 |

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1924 to Jan. 26 and the corresponding period for previous years:

|           | *Cattle. | Hogs.     | Sheep.  |
|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1924..... | 753,000  | 2,958,000 | 834,000 |
| 1923..... | 779,000  | 2,711,000 | 808,000 |
| 1922..... | 686,000  | 2,183,000 | 807,000 |
| 1921..... | 774,000  | 2,414,000 | 926,000 |

\*Calves at Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph counted as cattle.

Chicago Stock Yards receipts, average weight and ton and average prices for hogs for under-mentioned weeks:

|                          | Number.   | Weight. | Prices—         |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|
|                          | received. | lbs.    | Top. Average.   |
| Week ending Jan. 26..... | 282,900   | 230     | \$ 7.35 \$ 7.10 |
| Previous week.....       | 285,293   | 232     | 7.50 7.15       |
| 1923.....                | 223,054   | 233     | 8.85 8.15       |
| 1922.....                | 206,611   | 230     | 9.30 8.65       |
| 1921.....                | 219,714   | 231     | 10.35 9.35      |
| 1920.....                | 197,791   | 232     | 16.00 15.40     |
| 1919.....                | 217,674   | 231     | 17.85 17.51     |
| 1918.....                | 126,678   | 225     | 16.20 16.30     |
| 1917.....                | 213,087   | 201     | 12.15 11.70     |
| 1916.....                | 234,110   | 199     | 8.15 7.90       |
| 1915.....                | 169,999   | 225     | 7.25 7.00       |
| 1914.....                | 170,179   | 225     | 8.75 8.55       |

Av. 1914-1923.....198,900 223 \$11.55 \$11.05

\*Receipts and average weight for week ending Jan. 26, 1924, unofficial.

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

|                          | Cattle. | Hogs.   | Sheep.  | Lambs.  |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Week ending Jan. 26..... | \$ 9.25 | \$ 7.10 | \$ 7.65 | \$13.40 |
| Previous week.....       | 9.60    | 7.15    | 7.35    | 13.30   |
| 1923.....                | 9.15    | 8.15    | 7.60    | 13.90   |
| 1922.....                | 7.10    | 8.65    | 7.90    | 13.30   |
| 1921.....                | 8.25    | 9.35    | 5.00    | 10.50   |
| 1920.....                | 13.70   | 15.40   | 13.35   | 20.80   |
| 1919.....                | 15.50   | 17.51   | 10.30   | 16.10   |
| 1918.....                | 12.35   | 16.20   | 12.75   | 17.25   |
| 1917.....                | 10.40   | 11.70   | 10.85   | 14.15   |
| 1916.....                | 8.25    | 7.90    | 7.80    | 10.65   |
| 1915.....                | 7.80    | 7.00    | 6.15    | 8.95    |
| 1914.....                | 8.30    | 8.55    | 5.35    | 7.45    |

Av. 1914-1923.....\$10.10 \$11.05 \$ 8.60 \$13.30

Following is given the net supply of cattle, hogs and sheep for packers at the Chicago Stock Yards for week mentioned:

|                           | Cattle. | Hogs.   | Sheep. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| *Week ending Jan. 26..... | 37,700  | 193,000 | 56,200 |
| Previous week.....        | 51,689  | 220,347 | 58,879 |
| 1923.....                 | 36,934  | 149,436 | 56,870 |
| 1922.....                 | 34,702  | 130,250 | 52,951 |
| 1921.....                 | 36,655  | 166,076 | 79,717 |
| 1920.....                 | 44,187  | 150,256 | 42,679 |

\*Saturday, Jan. 26, estimated.

Chicago packers hogs slaughtered for the week ending Jan. 19, 1924:

| Armour & Co.....                    | 22,600 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Anglo-American Provision Co.....    | 9,400  |
| Swift & Co.....                     | 21,400 |
| G. H. Hammond Co.....               | 10,200 |
| Morris & Co.....                    | 25,700 |
| Wilson & Co.....                    | 19,500 |
| Boyd-Lunham & Co.....               | 12,400 |
| Western Packing & Provision Co..... | 21,900 |
| Roberts & Oake.....                 | 7,800  |
| Miller & Hart.....                  | 5,500  |
| Independent Packing Co.....         | 4,000  |
| Brennan Packing Co.....             | 6,800  |
| William Davies Co.....              | 700    |
| Agar Packing Co.....                | 32,300 |
| Others.....                         | 32,300 |

Total.....198,200  
Previous week.....236,400  
Year ago.....169,800  
Two years ago.....135,300

(For Chicago livestock prices see page 38.)

## Dry Renderers—

Here's the Patented Williams Grinder for Entrails, Cracklings, Expeller Cake, Etc.

Tough, stringy entrails are easy to grind with the "825" type grinder. Patented chisel pointed hammers (an exclusive Williams feature) reduce the goods with a shearing action and require less power than any other type. No clogging when handling sticky goods. Also widely used to grind cracklings and expeller cake. Wilson & Co. alone purchased 6 this year. Complete data including performance records gladly sent. Write us.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulv. Co.

2708 N. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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37 W. Van Buren St.

NEW YORK

15 Park Row

SAN FRANCISCO

67 Second St.



# Williams

PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

## SIR LOIN OF T-BONE RANCH.

How to pick good meat on the city retail market and scenes featuring the fundamental principles of good cattle husbandry are depicted in a three-reel film just released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Sir Loin of T-Bone Ranch," as the film is called, shows western scenes full of color and action, points out the principles fundamental to the production of choice beef on the range, and present lessons to the consumer in the selection of his steak or roast.

The film is for distribution through the Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural college agencies. It can be borrowed for short periods, or may be purchased of the department at the laboratory charge.

## WESTERN BUTCHERS' CLEVER AD.

A very clever bit of advertising has been sent out recently by The Western Butchers' Supply Co., San Francisco, Calif. It is a small folding card shaped like a miniature sausage, and colored in natural colors. Printed on both sides is the following: "You're wrong. This sausage was stuffed in a beef bladder! How did it get this way? Look inside."

When opened up, it is found that the card is advertising the Koch patented wire sausage form. This enables the sausage maker to use beef bladders, extra large hog bladders and back ends for making bologna, minced ham sausage, cooked salami, mortadella, or any sausage usually stuffed in beef bungs. It saves tying and breakage and produces a very uniform product.

## Gorman-Brown Engineering Corporation

Specializing in the erection and equipment of

Packing Houses

Vegetable Oil Refineries

Preserved Food Plants

Executive Office

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Cable Address:  
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Telephone:  
Bowling Green 0584

Exclusive Engineers, Architects and Builders of the Chain of Packing Houses and diversified staple Food Manufacturing Plants being established by the Confederated Home Abattoirs Corporation



# Chicago Provision Markets

Reported by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE

## CASH PRICES.

Based on Actual Carlot Trading, Thursday, January 24, 1924

### Green Meats.

| Regular Hams—   |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @14  |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @14½ |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @14½ |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @14½ |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @14½ |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @14½ |

| Skinned Hams—   |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 20-22 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 22-24 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 24-26 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 26-30 lbs. avg. | @15½ |

| Pics—           |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| 4-6 lbs. avg.   | @7½ |
| 6-8 lbs. avg.   | @7  |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @7  |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @7  |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @7  |

| Clear Bellies—  |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 6-8 lbs. avg.   | @15½ |
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @15½ |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @15½ |

### Pickled Meats.

| Regular Hams—   |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @14½ |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @14½ |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @14½ |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @15½ |

| Boiling Hams—   |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 20-22 lbs. avg. | @15½ |

| Skinned Hams—   |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 20-22 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 22-24 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 24-26 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 26-30 lbs. avg. | @15½ |

| Pics—           |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| 4-6 lbs. avg.   | @8  |
| 6-8 lbs. avg.   | @7½ |
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @7½ |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @7½ |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @7  |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @7  |

| Bellies (square cut and seedless)— |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| 6-8 lbs. avg.                      | @12½ |
| 8-10 lbs. avg.                     | @11½ |
| 10-12 lbs. avg.                    | @11½ |
| 12-14 lbs. avg.                    | @10½ |
| 14-16 lbs. avg.                    | @10½ |

### Dry Salt Meats.

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Extra ribs, 35-45.   | @9½ |
| Extra clears, 35-45. | @9½ |
| Regular plates, 6-8. | @7½ |
| Clear plates, 4-7.   | @8½ |
| Jowl butts.          | @7½ |

| Fat Backs—      |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @8   |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @8½  |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @9½  |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @9½  |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @9½  |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @10  |
| 20-25 lbs. avg. | @10½ |

| Clear Bellies—  |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @9½ |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @9½ |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @9½ |
| 20-25 lbs. avg. | @9½ |
| 25-30 lbs. avg. | @9½ |
| 30-35 lbs. avg. | @9½ |
| 35-40 lbs. avg. | @9½ |
| 40-50 lbs. avg. | @9½ |

## FUTURE PRICES.

Official Board of Trade, Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1924.

|                | Open.  | High.  | Low.   | Close. |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| LARD—          |        |        |        |        |
| Jan.           | 11.50  | 11.50  | 11.50  | 11.50  |
| Mar.           | 11.40  | 11.40  | 11.32½ | 11.32½ |
| May            | 11.52½ | 11.52½ | 11.45  | 11.45  |
| CLEAR BELLIES— |        |        |        |        |
| Jan.           |        |        |        | 9.57½  |
| Mar.           |        |        |        | 9.70   |
| SHORT RIBS—    |        |        |        |        |
| Jan.           |        |        |        | 9.55   |
| May            | 9.90   | 9.90   | 9.82½  | 9.82½  |

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1924.

|                | Open. | High. | Low.  | Close.   |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| LARD—          |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           | 11.42 | 11.42 | 11.25 | 11.25 b  |
| Mar.           | 11.27 | 11.27 | 11.15 | 11.17 ax |
| May            | 11.37 | 11.37 | 11.25 | 11.25 b  |
| July           |       |       |       | 11.42 ax |
| CLEAR BELLIES— |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           |       |       |       | 9.57 n   |
| Mar.           |       |       |       | 9.70 ax  |
| May            | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.97  | 9.97 ax  |
| July           | 10.20 | 10.20 | 10.20 | 10.20 ax |
| SHORT RIBS—    |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           |       |       |       | 9.40 n   |
| May            | 9.75  | 9.77  | 9.70  | 9.70 ax  |
| July           | 9.85  | 9.85  | 9.85  | 9.85     |

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1924.

|                | Open. | High. | Low.  | Close.   |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| LARD—          |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           | 11.27 | 11.30 | 11.25 | 11.25 ax |
| Mar.           | 11.15 | 11.22 | 11.15 | 11.20 ax |
| May            | 11.27 | 11.32 | 11.27 | 11.30    |
| July           | 11.45 | 11.47 | 11.42 | 11.42 ax |
| CLEAR BELLIES— |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           |       |       |       | 9.55 n   |
| Mar.           |       |       |       | 9.65 ax  |
| May            |       |       |       | 9.97 ax  |
| July           |       |       |       | 10.20 ax |
| SHORT RIBS—    |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           |       |       |       | 9.42 n   |
| May            | 9.70  | 9.72  | 9.70  | 9.72 b   |
| July           |       |       |       | 9.87 ax  |

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1924.

|                | Open. | High. | Low.  | Close.   |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| LARD—          |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           | 11.10 | 11.17 | 11.00 | 11.22 ax |
| Mar.           | 11.25 | 11.32 | 11.22 | 11.30 ax |
| May            | 11.45 | 11.45 | 11.42 | 11.42 ax |
| CLEAR BELLIES— |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           |       |       |       | 9.55 ax  |
| Mar.           |       |       |       | 9.62 ax  |
| May            |       |       |       | 9.92 ax  |
| July           |       |       |       | 10.15 ax |
| SHORT RIBS—    |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           |       |       |       | 9.35 n   |
| May            | 9.55  | 9.65  | 9.65  | 9.65 b   |
| July           |       |       |       | 9.85 ax  |

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1924.

|                | Open. | High. | Low.  | Close.   |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| LARD—          |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           | 11.15 | 11.25 | 11.05 | 11.08 ax |
| Feb.           | 11.00 | 11.02 | 11.00 | 11.02 ax |
| Mar.           | 11.10 | 11.12 | 11.07 | 11.07 ax |
| May            | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.20 | 11.20 ax |
| July           | 11.40 | 11.40 | 11.32 | 11.32 ax |
| CLEAR BELLIES— |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           |       |       |       | 9.50 n   |
| Mar.           |       |       |       | 9.57 ax  |
| May            |       |       |       | 9.90 ax  |
| July           |       |       |       | 10.10 ax |
| SHORT RIBS—    |       |       |       |          |
| Jan.           |       |       |       | 9.35 n   |
| May            |       |       |       | 9.65 ax  |
| July           |       |       |       | 9.80 ax  |

## CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, January 31, 1924, with comparisons, follows:

|                         | Week ending Jan. 31. | Prev. week. | Cor. week. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Armour & Co.            | 20,982               | 28,031      | 8,800      |
| Anglo-Amer. Pro. Co.    | 9,077                | 13,721      | 5,000      |
| Swift & Co.             | 21,007               | 28,368      | 8,700      |
| G. H. Hammond & Co.     | 11,832               | 15,452      | 4,700      |
| Morris & Co.            | 22,984               | 29,702      | 16,000     |
| Wilson & Co.            | 17,580               | 17,813      | 9,800      |
| Boyd-Lunham & Co.       | 11,777               | 13,333      | 5,400      |
| Western Pkg. & Pro. Co. | 21,400               | 18,800      | 10,500     |
| Roberts & Oak           | 8,229                | 8,389       | 6,700      |
| Miller & Hart.          | 7,322                | 8,633       | 4,600      |
| Independent Packing Co. | 5,118                | 3,916       | 7,700      |
| Brennan Packing Co.     | 8,151                | 8,297       | 5,000      |
| William Davies Co.      |                      |             | 1,600      |
| Agar Packing Co.        | 3,000                | 925         | 2,300      |
| Others                  | 2,000                | 3,000       | 9,200      |
| Total                   | 169,259              | 202,710     | 110,300    |

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

### Beef.

|                             | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Rib roast, heavy end.       | 40     | 32     | 25     |
| Rib roast, light end.       | 40     | 32     | 25     |
| Chuck roast                 | 20     | 18     | 14     |
| Steaks, round               | 40     | 30     | 20     |
| Steaks, sirloin, first cut. | 45     | 38     | 28     |
| Steaks, porterhouse         | 60     | 45     | 25     |
| Steaks, flank               | 25     | 18     | 15     |
| Beef stew, chuck            | 18     | 15     | 12½    |
| Corned briskets, boneless   | 22     | 30     | 18     |
| Corned plates               | 16     | 12     | 10     |
| Corned rumps, boneless      | 25     | 22     | 18     |

### Lamb.

|                     | Good. | Com. |
|---------------------|-------|------|
| Hindquarters        | 38    | 25   |
| Legs                | 40    | 28   |
| Stews               | 12½   | 18   |
| Chops, Shoulder     | 24    | 20   |
| Chops, rib and loin | 50    | ..   |

### Mutton.

|                     |     |    |
|---------------------|-----|----|
| Legs                | 22  | .. |
| Stew                | 12½ | .. |
| Shoulders           | 20  | .. |
| Chops, rib and loin | 35  | .. |

### Pork.

|                            |    |     |
|----------------------------|----|-----|
| Loins, whole 8@10 avg.     | 22 | @25 |
| Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.   | 20 | @22 |
| Loins, whole, 12@14 avg.   | 17 | @22 |
| Loins, whole, 14 and over. | 15 | @18 |
| Chops                      | 22 | @27 |
| Shoulders                  | .. | @14 |
| Butts                      | .. | @12 |
| Spareribs                  | .. | @12 |
| Hocks                      | .. | @12 |
| Leaf lard, unrendered      | .. | @14 |

### Veal.

|                    |    |     |
|--------------------|----|-----|
| Hindquarters       | .. | @35 |
| Forequarters       | 12 | @18 |
| Legs               | 35 | @45 |
| Breasts            | 14 | @18 |
| Shoulders          | 14 | @22 |
| Cutlets            | .. | @20 |
| Rib and loin chops | .. | @40 |

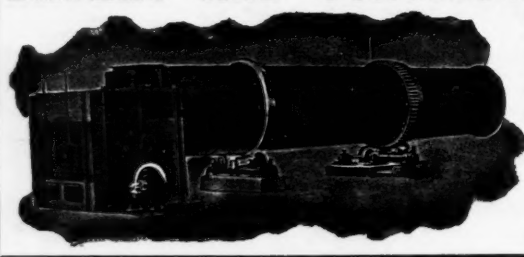
### Butchers' Offal.

|                     |    |     |
|---------------------|----|-----|
| Suet                | .. | @4  |
| Shop fat            | .. | @2  |
| Bones, per 100 lbs. | .. | @50 |
| Calf skins          | .. | @18 |
| Kips                | .. | @12 |
| Deacons             | .. | @12 |

## CURING MATERIALS.

|  | Bbls.  | Sacks. |
|--|--------|--------|
| Double refined saltpetre, gran., L. C. L.                      | 6½     | 6½     |
| Crystals   | 7½     | 7½     |
| Double refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b.                       |        |        |
| N. Y. & S. F., carloads.                                       | 4¼     | 4¼     |
| Less than carloads, granulated.                                | 4¼     | 4¼     |
| Crystals   | 5¼     | 5¼     |
| Keps, 100@130 lbs., 1c more.                                   |        |        |
| Boric acid, in carloads, powdered, in bbls.                    | 10     | 9½     |
| Crystal to powdered, in bbls., in 5-ton lots or more           | 10¼    | 9½     |
| In bbls. in less than 5-ton lots.                              | 10¼    | 10     |
| Borax, carloads, powdered, in bbls.                            | 5¼     | 5¼     |
| In ton lots, gran. or powdered, in bbls.                       | 5¼     | 5¼     |
| Salt—  |        |        |
| Granulated, car lots, per ton f. o. b. Chicago, bulk           | 8.80   |        |
| Medium, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago, bulk              | 8.50   |        |
| Rock, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago                      | 5.40   |        |
| Sugar—   |        |        |
| Raw sugar, 96 basis.   | @7.12½ |        |
| Second sugar, 90 basis.  | @6.50  |        |
| Syrup, testing 63 to 65 combined sucrose and invert            | @35    |        |
| Standard, granulated, f. o. b. refinery (net)                  | @8.75  |        |
| Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans (less 8 per cent) | @8.50  |        |
| White clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans (net)                    | @8.00  |        |
| Yellow clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans (net)                   | @7.87½ |        |

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



For Tankage, Blood, Bone Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

We handle waste and by-products.

Send for Catalogue T.B.

American Process Co.

68 William St. - - - New York



# Retail Section

## KANSAS CITY MEAT COUNCIL.

The Meat Council of Greater Kansas City was organized on Monday, January 28, following a meat trade meeting held at the City Club in Kansas City on Thursday evening, January 24. The regular membership of the council was selected at this time.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, attended by about 250 retailers and packers' salesmen. Men well known in the livestock and packing industries and retailers' organization work addressed the meeting. Among them were J. T. Russell, president, National Association of Meat Councils; W. W. Woods, vice president, Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago; J. H. Mercer of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Topeka, Kans.; H. C. Balsiger, secretary, National Retail Grocers' Association, Kansas City, Mo., and P. B. Diltz, prominent retailer of Kansas City, Kans.

The organization work was promoted by D. W. Martin, assistant secretary, National Association of Meat Councils, with the cooperation of an organization committee composed of W. B. Schneider, C. S. Mewborn, George Croner, P. B. Diltz, I. A. Horstman and L. F. Cochran, all prominent retailers. To introduce the council movement to retailers of Greater Kansas City, 5,000 envelope slips were distributed to retailers through packers' salesmen, and placards announcing the meeting were displayed in all wholesale markets. In addition a letter mailed first class was sent to 1,500 dealers in Greater Kansas City.

The following men were selected as members of the council:

Retailers.—J. D. McCall, Ed. Haungs, James Harline, Fred Arnold, W. B. Schneider, George G. Croner, P. B. Deltz, C. S. Mewborn, I. A. Horstman, Adrian Delvaux, John Flater, William Burnett, Ernest Neuer, Sam McCaughey.

Packer Representatives.—H. B. Mason, T. Crawford, Robert Cook, L. J. Stoops, F. R. Fagan, H. C. Bullock, B. Means, Joseph Baum, George Schloller, G. E. Brooks, Mr. Hill, L. Faulkner, Al. Veatch, J. E. Johnson.

At the first meeting of the council, held Monday, January 28, at Hotel Baltimore, the organization was perfected by the election of the principal officers and the selection of the chairmen and personnel of the various committees comprising the council. The principal officers are: W. B. Schneider, retailer, chairman; R. S. Cook, vice chairman, Wilson and Company; A. T. Lowry, secretary-treasurer, member of the National Livestock and Meat Board.

The chairmen and personnel of the various committees are:

Executive Committee.—Retailer representatives P. B. Deltz, chairman; I. A. Horstman, George Croner, Ernest Neuer, C. S. Mewborn. Packer representatives: T. Crawford, H. B. Mason, R. Fagan, George Brooks, George Schloller.

Committee on Public Relations.—Packer representatives: H. B. Mason, chairman; L. J. Stoops, T. Crawford. Retailer repre-

sentatives: W. B. Schneider, A. Delvaux, E. Neuer.

Committee on Merchandising Problems.—Retailer representatives: Jas. Harline, chairman; S. McCaughey, J. D. McCall, Ed. Haungs. Packer representatives: A. Veatch, H. C. Bullock, Geo. Brooks, F. P. Fagen.

Committee on Marketing Information.—Packer representatives: L. J. Stoops, chairman; R. S. Cook, T. Crawford, L. Faulkner, Joseph Baum. Retailer representatives: C. S. Mewborn, Fred Arnold, Geo. Croner, S. McCaughey, I. A. Horstman.

Committee on Trade Relations.—Retailer representatives: J. D. McCall, chairman; Wm. Burnett, John Flater, Fred Arnold, P. B. Diltz. Packer representatives: J. E. Johnson, Mr. Hill, A. Veatch, R. S. Cook, B. Means.

The Meat Council marks the beginning of a new era for the meat industry in Greater Kansas City. The immediate plans of the Council call for meat cutting demonstrations, with food and cookery talks, before women's clubs and other civic organizations. Meetings for the trade will also be held at regular intervals to promote better trade relations, improved merchandising practices in the handling of meats, and to present the facts of the industry to the consumer in a constructive manner.

## MEAT DISPLAY MEETING.

Final arrangements for the display features to be seen at the big meat trade meeting on Wednesday, February 6, were completed at a meeting Wednesday of the Committee on Display of the Meat Council of Chicago. This meeting, which will be held at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, 328 South Ashland avenue, is expected to be one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of its kind ever held. This

is evident from the interest expressed by dealers in all parts of the city. The success of the previous meat trade meetings also gives assurance of the interest and value of the one to be held next Wednesday night.

An unusually attractive program has been arranged for the evening. The speakers will be Sol Westerfield, a well-known Chicago retailer, who will emphasize to the dealer the value of adequate display of products and will relate from his own experience how showing goods increased sales; John A. Hawkinson, president of Allied Packers, Inc., and vice president of the National Association of Meat Councils, a recognized authority on merchandising problems; George Pauli, president of the Central Association of the United Master Butchers of Chicago, and R. H. Gifford, of Swift & Company, well known to nearly every one in the meat business.

John T. Russell, president of the National Association of Meat Councils, and nationally known retailer, will preside. As a climax to the evening program, the popular meat product made famous by Ed Levy's crusade from Chicago to the Coast—"red hots"—will be served in liberal quantities.

The meeting is called for eight o'clock, but all who attend are urged to come early so as to have plenty of time to inspect the model window and counter displays which will be a feature of the meeting. These displays will be adapted to any type of store, and therefore should hold considerable suggestive value for every dealer. Principal among these displays will be that of ready-to-eat meat products. Other displays will include fresh and smoked meats.

## MEAT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The United Kingdom is the world's greatest meat importing nation, yet in the decade preceding the war produced nearly 60 per cent of her total meat supplies, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Per capita consumption of meat was decreasing before the war. The most rapid decrease, however, occurred from 1918 to 1921. Consumption is still below pre-war figures, although it is now increasing. Population of the United Kingdom is growing faster than the meat supply.

Beef and veal constitute about 48 per cent of the total meat supply in the United Kingdom. About 30 per cent of the supply is pig meat, and practically all of the balance, 22 per cent, is mutton and lamb.

Numbers of cattle and hogs in 1922 and 1923 have increased over 1913, in most of the United Kingdom sources of supply, but there has been a considerable decrease in the number of sheep in countries exporting mutton and lamb.

Prices of pork in England show an upward trend from 1900 to 1922, and mutton prices have been slightly downward.

## How to Run a Meat Shop

Secrets of success and failure in the retail meat business are told in a study of retail meat stores in leading cities recently made by Dr. Horace Secrist, head of the Bureau of Business Research of Northwestern University, and the leading authority of the country on retail methods.

This study showed what it cost retailers to do business and where their costs varied. It revealed the secrets of success and failure in the stores studied, and it gave the actual figures.

This report has created wide interest in meat circles, both retail and wholesale. It was printed in full in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of August 18. Copies of it may be had by sending a 2-cent stamp, with your name and address, to The Editor, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. Smith has sold his grocery and meat market in Middletown, N. Y., to Angus Terwilliger and his son George.

F. J. Hoffman has sold his meat market fixtures in Madison, Wis., to George L. Schneider.

W. E. Pierpont, who recently bought the Billy West meat market in the Central market, Portland, Ore., has completely renovated and remodeled it.

Frank Linder has opened a new meat market at 30 Kentucky avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

A new grocery and meat market has been opened at 1302 W. 28th street, Indianapolis, Ind., by Lyman Skires.

Richard Willard and Ronald Race are about to start a meat market in Coupeville, Wash.

Charles M. Mathias has sold his meat market in Sumner, Wash., to Leville & Ruscher.

A new meat market has been opened in Arlington, Wash., by Louis Hay.

Several improvements have been made on George Kohlhausen's Economy Meat Market, Roseburg, Ore.

John Maas has opened a meat market in South Tacoma, Wash.

Hanes Olney has sold his interest in the City Meat Market, Culesac, Idaho, to his partner, A. Saxe.

The Peoples Meat Company has opened a meat market at 309 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. C. Klocksien has opened a new meat market in Jackson, Mich.

Sloan H. Lawrence has bought the interest of his partner in the meat market formerly known as Zeiser & Lawrence, Gloversville, N. Y.

A new meat market and grocery will shortly be opened at Thief River Falls, N. D., by T. P. Rockney and C. Rockney.

F. W. Lewis has sold his meat market in Watertown, N. Y., to J. F. Maloney.

John A. Mundy has sold his meat market and grocery in Jonesville, Mich., to F. C. Nulf.

The grocery and meat market of H. C. Hall & Son, Union City, Mich., has been sold to the Rathburn Supply Co.

The Buffalo Lake Mercantile Company, Buffalo Lake, Minn., has sold its meat business to Mrs. Anna Fleischman.

The meat market of Balow and Kerin, Golva, N. D., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Lucas Meat Market, Spelter City, Okla., was recently destroyed by fire.

A new meat market will soon be opened in Appleton, Wis., by Charles Minlschmidt.

Ed. Schneider has sold his meat market in Kewaunee, Wis., to Ed. Langenkamp.

Tony Mlynar has bought the meat business of Frank Ruhe and Fred Leu, Reedsport, Ore.

A. L. Johnson has leased the Fountain Market at 2404 Meridian avenue, Bellingham, Wash., from Geo. A. Henson.

Henry Rhode has purchased the meat business of John Kersenbrock, Osmond, Nebr.

B. M. Davis & Sons have purchased the Ross Edwards stock of meats and groceries in Beaver City, Nebr.

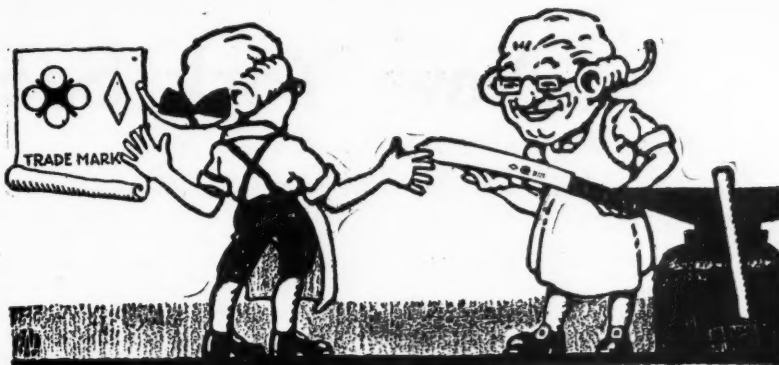
The meat market of A. L. Bishop, Bartlett, Nebr., has been destroyed by fire.

L. A. Meeks has sold the City Meat Market in Pawhuska, Okla., to Drake & Gallagher.

W. W. Barrett is about to engage in the meat business in Frankfort, Kas.

Fred King is about to engage in the meat business at 111 N. Summit street, Arkansas City, Kas.

S. S. Spangler has sold his meat market in Independence, Kas., to J. W. Keenan.



**HAND FORGED ON THE ANVIL FROM DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL**  
**John Wilson's Butcher Knives and Steels**  
 1750 Standard of the World 1924  
 THE BEST THEN THE BEST TODAY  
 I. WILSON, SYCAMORE STREET, SHEFFIELD, ENG.  
 Sole American Agents  
**H. BOKER & CO., Inc., NEW YORK, N. Y.**

John Thomas has purchased the meat market of Jim Klema, Ellsworth, Kas.

H. T. Freese and others have opened a meat market at 220 W. 6th street, Pittsburg, Kas.

Jos. D. LeValley has purchased the meat market at 4741 Hamilton avenue, Detroit, Mich., from Abraham Michel.

Hal Wesley has sold his meat market at 2444 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich., to Miller & Son.

C. M. Perry has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Sunland, Cal.

F. L. Anderson has sold his meat and grocery business at 379 Williams street, San Jose, Cal., to Wm. J. Love.

Robert L. Loudon has engaged in the meat business at Monterey, Calif.

E. C. Reiman has sold the Quality Market, St. Marie, Ida., to Harry Caines.

Louis Hoy has opened a meat and vegetable market in Arlington, Wash.

H. Heaston has sold his meat business at 1012 Belmont, Portland, Ore., to Al Quick.

Robert Bevins has succeeded to the meat business of Bevins & Owen, Toledo, Wash.

Jack Pickard has purchased the meat market of A. W. Lewis, Gold Hill, Ore.

## DUTCH EATING MORE MEAT.

The consumption of fresh meat in the Netherlands has increased from 15½ kilograms per capita in 1912 to 17 kilograms in 1921, and while the stock of slaughtered cattle supplies the meat market to a great extent, it is insufficient for home requirements, according to reports to the Commerce Department. Most of the animals eaten for beef are cows that have ceased to be profitable as milkers; however, there is also a tremendous trade in veal.

Imports of frozen, smoked and dried, salted and fresh meats during the war were negligible; however, there was a marked increase thereafter, 1919 being a record year. During 1922 the imports of frozen meats dropped off again when more cattle was slaughtered and more fresh meat was being imported. This continued through the first six months of 1923, but during the last four months the consumption of frozen meat shows a tendency to increase.

The bulk of fresh meat (mostly beef) is imported from Denmark, the salted and smoked meat (mostly pork and bacon)

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**SAUSAGE BAGS**

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 BOSTON MASS.

from the United States, and the frozen meat (mostly beef) from the Argentina, either direct or via England. Formerly frozen beef for Dutch consumption was bought on the London market, but this is confined now to the purchase of a few chilled quarters.

No restrictions attend the sale of frozen beef except in the city of Amsterdam, where this is a municipal monopoly. The sale, however, is confined to the large cities owing to the high cost of freight rates, except on carload lots; the main buyers are Amsterdam and The Hague. During the summer a very good trade is also carried on with the many seaside resorts, mainly hotels. Frozen meat is re-retailed chiefly to the working classes.

## NEWARK FURNISHES SCALES.

The Newark Butcher Supply Co., Newark, N. J., is furnishing 100 Chatillon quick stop scales for the new \$5,000,000 Center Market at Newark, N. J. These scales, all finished in white enamel, with a white enamel stand, show up well in this handsome market. In addition to the scales the company is furnishing a large number of meat blocks and other equipment.

# New York Section

Donald Mackenzie of Swift & Company, Chicago, is in New York this week.

T. W. Taliaferro, president of Hammond-Standish Co., Detroit, Mich., has been in the city.

M. C. Teufel, president Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been visiting New York.

A. A. Dacey, beef department, and J. M. Ward, butterine department, Wilson & Company, Chicago, were in New York this week.

John E. Wagner, treasurer, Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, paid New York a visit this week.

Rosetta Van Gelder, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Van Gelder, graduated from elementary school on Wednesday of this week.

Among the Armour visitors to New York this week were T. J. McCormack and W. H. Raymond of the Armour Soap Works, at Chicago.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending January 26 on shipments sold out ranged from 9.00 cents to 18.00 cents per pound, and averaged 14.84 cents per pound.

The Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers of America, will hold a special open meeting on Wednesday, February 6, in the Butchers Building, 641 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, to which all master butchers are invited.

Mrs. Charles Hembdt, corresponding secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Master Butchers of America, has had just another of her usual busy weeks. Tuesday special meeting of the auxiliary, evening graduation of her brother and Wednesday graduating exercises of the school in which she is taking an active interest.

The committee for the ball of the South Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers of America, reports that the dance to be held on Washington's Birthday eve, February 21st, will be a most successful affair, judging from present indications and the amount of time and energy the committee is devoting to the details.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending January 26: Meat—Manhattan, 5035 lbs.; Bronx, 64 lbs.; Queens, 38 lbs.; total, 5137 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 720 lbs.; Brooklyn, 113 lbs.; Queens, 59 lbs.; total, 892 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 312 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12 lbs.; total, 324 lbs.

## BUTCHERS' LADIES' AUXILIARY.

In conformity with the schedule mapped out by the Ladies' Auxiliary, United Master Butchers of America, for the year 1924, that all meetings would be interesting, the one held on Wednesday of last week took the form of a meat-cooking demonstration. The demonstration was made by Charles Thiebauth, assisted by Mrs. R. Schumacher, and the members were keen observers from start to finish. The cooker is not cumbersome, being about the size of the usual cooking vessel, the compartments for the different ingredients being arranged in tiers. Pot roast, potatoes and apple sauce were cooked in the one vessel in schedule time and a goodly portion was served to more than twenty people. The demonstration was interesting to the housewife, showing how a meal could be cooked in a short time, especially for the unexpected guests.

The matter of an affair to celebrate the first birthday of the auxiliary was discussed. It was decided to have a Leap Year dance, and the following committee was appointed: Mrs. George Kramer, chairman; Mrs. Charles Hembdt, secretary; Miss M. B. Phillips, treasurer; Mrs. Fred Hirsch, floor manager, and Mrs. Frank P. Burck and Mrs. B. Nathanson, assistant floor managers. A special meeting of the auxiliary was held on Tuesday of this week, when it was decided that the Leap Year dance would be held at the Hotel Commodore on March 6th. Further details are to be announced later.

## HEIGHTS BUTCHERS MEET.

There was an excellent attendance at the meeting of the Washington Heights Branch, United Master Butchers of America, on Monday evening. It was, in fact, one of the most enthusiastic and largest meetings ever held by this branch. A committee was appointed to call upon the thirty-five applicants whose names were read. There was a very interesting talk on taxation by H. Lefker. The various committees reported progress.

Mr. George Kramer spoke on compensation insurance, outlining developments to date. Mr. Kramer has made a thorough study of compensation insurance as conducted by others, and was able to give a very clear idea of the work and the most simplified forms. He also cited some of the requirements which the company had met with in reference to state insurance laws and stated that in a very short time, probably within two weeks, the company would be in operation. His talk was enthusiastically received and caused so much confidence among the members that several thousand dollars were subscribed to the surplus fund now being raised by the various branches and members of the association. Mr. Kramer also spoke on the New York Calfskin Association and led an interesting discussion on contracts for ice service for the coming year. The

name of the branch has been changed to Washington Heights and West Harlem Branch of the United Master Butchers of America.

In addition to Mr. George Kramer, other visitors were A. F. Grimm and Louis Goldstein. Mr. Joseph Eschbacher, chairman of the ball committee, reported excellent progress on the annual entertainment and ball, to be held on Monday, February 11th, at the Elsmere, 80 West 126th street, and spoke in the highest terms of the work being done for its success by Secretary Julius Schoenbach.

## BUTCHERS CASUALTY INSURANCE

At a meeting of the tentative board of directors of the New York Butchers' Casualty Insurance Company on Friday evening, January 21st, the final steps in organization was accomplished. The tentative board and officers were elected permanently, with George Kramer, president of Ye Olde New York Branch, as chairman. The directors and officers are as follows: Chairman, George Kramer; treasurer, Samuel Heyman; secretary, Walter Elsass; attorney, Emanuel Celler; directors, Moe Loeb, Louis Goldstein, Fred Hirsch, R. Schumacher, Philip Gerard, Charles Hembdt, Joseph Eschbacher, O. E. Jahrsdorfer, Albert Rosen, Chas. Grismer, David Van Gelder, Louis Bender, Charles Raedle, J. Kossman, Simon Levy, and Isidore Bloch.

The company has met with all the requirements of the New York state insurance laws, the charter for the company having been submitted and approved by the State Superintendent of Insurance, and is now in a position to accept applications for policies.

Some idea may be gotten of the enthusiasm and faith of the promoters behind this project by the ready support given financially by the board of directors. The necessary surplus of \$50,000 required to begin immediate operation was subscribed within a few minutes after a suggestion by the chairman that this money be raised among the board of directors and members of the local branches of the Master Butchers Association.

"This surplus puts the company in a substantial condition to begin operation, and should serve as an inspiration to all butchers of Greater New York to immediately place their applications for compensation insurance with the Butchers' Casualty Insurance Company," says a New York retailer.

"It should be borne in mind that the retail meat industry as an insurance risk is rated as much less hazardous than many other industries which are carrying their own compensation insurance on a mutual basis with success. It is the risk of this nature on which the stock companies make such tremendous profits, and the possibilities of these profits being returned to the policy holder of a mutually-conducted organization are most encouraging.

"The dividends to be earned, it should be understood, will go directly into the pockets of the policy holders; not to stockholders, not to the directors, but for the mutual benefit of the retail butchers who are members of the Master Butchers' Association. It is strictly a butchers' insurance company, of the butcher, for the butcher and by the butcher."



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*A trial will convince you.*

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Specializing in Packing Houses, Abattoirs, Ice Making and Refrigerating Plants, Lard and Fat Rendering Plants, Oil Refineries.

136 Liberty Street NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Retail Butchers' Corporation was held on Wednesday evening in their own building. Election of officers for the year 1924 was one of the features, and subjects of general interest to the stockholders were discussed.



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## Protect Your Cured Products

In the curing of meat products the initial expense makes it absolutely imperative that all chances for failure in the process of curing be eliminated—and not the least chance for this failure lies in the proper selecting of the curing cask.

Dependable goods conservatively priced make Hauser-Stander products renowned the world over. *Catalog sent on request.*

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# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Steers, medium and heavy.....  | 7.85@ 9.50 |
| Cows, canners and cutters..... | 1.75@ 2.75 |
| Bulls, bologna.....            | 4.00@ 5.50 |

## LIVE CALVES.

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Calves, veal, prime, per 100 lbs..... | 16.50@17.00 |
| Calves, veal, common to medium.....   | 10.00@14.00 |
| Calves, veal, culls, per 100 lbs..... | 8.00@ 9.50  |

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Lambs, prime, 100 lbs.....                | 14.75@15.00 |
| Sheep, ewes, prime, 100 lbs.....          | 8.00@ 8.50  |
| Sheep, ewes, common to good, 100 lbs..... | 4.50@ 7.50  |

## LIVE HOGS.

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Hogs, heavy.....        | 7.30@7.50 |
| Hogs, medium.....       | 7.50@7.75 |
| Hogs, 140 lbs.....      | 7.50@7.75 |
| Pigs, under 70 lbs..... | @ 6.50    |
| Roughs.....             | @ 6.25    |

## DRESSED BEEF.

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Choice, native, heavy.....  | 20 @21 |
| Choice, native, light.....  | 20 @21 |
| Native, common to fair..... | 16 @19 |

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....           | 16 @17  |
| Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs..... | 19 @20  |
| Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....          | 13 @16  |
| Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....            | 12 @13  |
| Good to choice heifers.....               | 17 @18½ |
| Good to choice cows.....                  | 12 @13  |
| Common to fair cows.....                  | 9½ @10½ |
| Fresh bologna bulls.....                  | 8 @ 8½  |

## BEEF CUTS.

|                                 | Western. | City.   |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| No. 1 ribs .....                | @23      | 25 @27  |
| No. 2 ribs .....                | @19      | 21 @24  |
| No. 3 ribs .....                | @13      | 16 @20  |
| No. 1 loins .....               | @32      | 32 @34  |
| No. 2 loins .....               | @23      | 28 @31  |
| No. 3 loins .....               | @13      | 24 @27  |
| No. 1 hinds and ribs .....26    | @28      | 22 @27  |
| No. 2 hinds and ribs .....23    | @24      | 19 @21  |
| No. 3 hinds and ribs .....19    | @20      | 17 @18  |
| No. 1 rounds .....21            | @22      | 14 @15  |
| No. 2 rounds .....14            | @15      | 13 @12  |
| No. 3 rounds .....13            | @14      | 11 @12  |
| No. 1 chucks .....14            | @15      | 13 @14  |
| No. 2 chucks .....14            | @15      | 11 @12  |
| No. 3 chucks .....7             | @8       | 9 @10   |
| Bolognas .....                  | @6       | 10½ @11 |
| Rolls, reg., 6@8 lbs. avg. .... |          | 22 @23  |
| Rolls, reg., 4@6 lbs. avg. .... |          | 17 @18  |
| Tenderloins, 4@5 lbs. avg. .... |          | 60 @70  |
| Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg. .... |          | 80 @90  |
| Shoulder clods .....            |          | 10 @11  |

## DRESSED CALVES.

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| Prime.....  | 23 @24 |
| Choice..... | 21 @22 |
| Good.....   | 19 @21 |
| Medium..... | 16 @18 |
| Common..... | 14 @15 |

## DRESSED HOGS.

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Hogs, heavy.....   | @10½ |
| Hogs, 180 lbs..... | @10½ |
| Hogs, 160 lbs..... | @11½ |
| Hogs, 140 lbs..... | @11½ |
| Pigs, 80 lbs.....  | @11½ |

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Lambs, choice spring.....  | 22 @23 |
| Lambs, poor grade.....     | 16 @21 |
| Sheep, choice.....         | 17 @18 |
| Sheep, medium to good..... | 14 @16 |
| Sheep, culls.....          | 10 @11 |

## SMOKED MEATS.

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Hams, 8@10 lbs. avg.....             | 19 @19½ |
| Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.....            | 18½ @19 |
| Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....            | 18½ @19 |
| Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg.....           | 12 @12½ |
| Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg.....           | 11½ @12 |
| Rollettes, 6@8 lbs. avg.....         | 14 @15  |
| Beef tongue, light.....              | 30 @34  |
| Beef tongue, heavy.....              | 35 @40  |
| Bacon, boneless, Western.....        | 19 @20  |
| Bacon, boneless, city.....           | 17 @18  |
| Pickled bellies, 10@12 lbs. avg..... | 13 @14  |

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Fresh pork loins, Western, 10-12 lbs. avg..... | 14 @15 |
| Fresh pork tenderloins.....                    | 40 @45 |
| Frozen pork loins, 10-12 lbs. avg.....         | 13 @14 |
| Frozen pork tenderloins.....                   | 35 @40 |
| Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg.....           | 11 @12 |
| Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....        | 10 @12 |
| Butts, boneless, Western.....                  | 15 @16 |
| Butts, regular Western.....                    | 13 @14 |
| Fresh hams, city, 8@10 lbs. avg.....           | 10 @20 |
| Fresh hams, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....       | 17 @18 |
| Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.....  | 10 @11 |
| Extra lean pork trimmings.....                 | 12 @13 |
| Regular pork trimmings, 50% lean.....          | 9 @10  |
| Fresh spare ribs.....                          | 10 @11 |
| Raw leaf lard.....                             | 14 @15 |

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs..... | 175.00@195.00 |
| Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....  | 115.00@120.00 |
| Black hooft, per ton.....                              | 40.00@ 50.00  |
| Striped hooft, per ton.....                            | 40.00@ 50.00  |
| White hooft, per ton.....                              | 105.00@115.00 |
| Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....      | @140.00       |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....               | 300.00@325.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....               | 250.00@275.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....               | 200.00@225.00 |

## FANCY MEATS.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....    | @30c a pound |
| Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd..... | @38c a pound |
| Calves, heads, scalded.....            | @65c a piece |
| Sweetbreads, veal.....                 | @75c a pair  |
| Sweetbreads, beef.....                 | @60c a pound |
| Beef kidneys.....                      | @16c a pound |
| Mutton kidneys.....                    | @ 8c each    |
| Livers, beef.....                      | @23c a pound |
| Oxtails.....                           | @16c each    |
| Hearts, beef.....                      | @ 7c a pound |
| Beef hanging tenders.....              | @20c a pound |
| Lamb fries.....                        | @10c a pair  |

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| Shop fat.....    | @ 2½ |
| Breast fat.....  | @ 4  |
| Edible suet..... | @ 5½ |
| Cond. suet.....  | @ 4½ |
| Bones.....       | @25  |

## SPICES.

|                           | Whole. | Ground |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| Pepper, Sing., white..... | 15     | 18     |
| Pepper, Sing., black..... | 11½    | 14     |
| Pepper, red.....          | 16     | 20     |
| Allspice.....             | 6      | 9      |
| Cinnamon.....             | 12     | 16     |
| Coriander.....            | 10½    | 13½    |
| Cloves.....               | 34     | 39     |
| Ginger.....               | 21     | 24     |
| Mace.....                 | 65     | 70     |

## CURING MATERIALS.

| In lots of less than 25 bbls.:                | Bbls. | Bags.<br>per lb. |
|---|-------|------------------|
| Double refined saltpetre, granulated.....     | 6½    | 6½               |
| Double refined saltpetre, small crystals..... | 7½    | 7½               |
| Double refined nitrate soda, granulated.....  | 4½    | 4½               |
| Double refined nitrate soda, crystals.....    | 5½    | 5½               |
| In 25 barrel lots:                            |       |                  |
| Double refined saltpetre, granulated.....     | 6½    | 6½               |
| Double refined saltpetre, small crystals..... | 7½    | 7½               |
| Double refined nitrate soda, granulated.....  | 4½    | 4½               |
| Double refined nitrate soda, crystals.....    | 5½    | 5                |
| Carload lots:                                 |       |                  |
| Double refined nitrate of soda, granulated 4½ | 4½    | 4½               |
| Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals..... | 5     | 5                |

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

|                        | 5.9 | 9½   | 12½  | 12½  | 14   | 14-18 | 18 up. |
|------------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Prime No. 1 veals..... | 21  | 2.40 | 2.65 | 2.90 | 3.15 | 3.75  |        |
| Prime No. 2 veals..... | 19  | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.65 | 3.50 |       |        |
| Buttermilk: No. 1..... | 18  | 2.05 | 2.30 | 2.55 |      |       |        |
| Buttermilk: No. 2..... | 16  | 1.85 | 2.05 | 2.30 |      |       |        |
| Branded, grubby.....   | 13  | 1.45 | 1.65 | 1.90 | 2.30 |       |        |
| No. 3.....             |     |      |      |      |      |       |        |

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box: |        |
| Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | 32 @33 |
| Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | 31 @32 |
| Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | 29 @30 |
| Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | 27 @28 |
| Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | 24 @25 |
| Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box: |        |
| Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | 30 @32 |
| Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | 29 @31 |

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | 27 @29 |
| Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | 25 @27 |
| Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | 22 @24 |

### Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—barrels:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....     | 28 @30 |
| Western, dry packed, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....        | 28 @30 |
| Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....        | 24 @26 |
| Western, dry packed, boxes, 3 lbs. and under..... | 21 @23 |

### Old Cocks—dry packed—boxes or bbls.

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Western dry picked, boxes..... | 17 @19 |
| Western, scalded, bbls.....    | 16 @18 |

### Ducks—

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Maryland, lb..... | 25 @30 |
|-------------------|--------|

### Squabs—

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| White, 12 lbs. to dozen, per dozen..... | 10.00@11.00 |
| White, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen..... | 8.00@ 9.00  |
| Culls, per doz.....                     | 1.00@ 2.00  |

## LIVE POULTRY.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Broilers, via express.....                     | @      |
| Old roosters, via freight.....                 | @32    |
| Ducks, via express.....                        | 30 @32 |
| Turkeys, via express.....                      | 28 @32 |
| Geese, via express.....                        | 23 @25 |
| Pigeons, per pair, via freight or express..... | 40 @40 |
| Guineas, per pair, via freight or express..... | 60 @60 |

## BUTTER.

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Creamery, extra (92 score)..... | 53½ @54 |
| Creamery, firsts.....           | 51 @52  |
| Creamery, seconds.....          | 45½ @48 |
| Creamery, lower grades.....     | 43 @45  |

## EGGS.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....             | 48 @50   |
| Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....                | 45 @47   |
| Fresh gathered, firsts.....                      | 43½ @44½ |
| Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry..... | 25 @31   |

## FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

#### Ammoniates.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Ammonium sulphate, bulk, f. o. b works, per 100 lbs.....                       | @ 3.00       |
| Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lbs., f. a. s., New York.....          | @ 2.95       |
| Blood, dried, 15-16% per unit.....   | @ 4.00       |
| Fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 15% B. P. L., bulk, f. o. b. fish factory..... | nominal      |
| Fish guano, foreign, 13@14% ammonia, 10% B. P. L.....                          | 4.40 and 10c |
| Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A. P. A., f. o. b. fish factory.....    | 3.75 and 50c |
| Soda Nitrate, in bags, 100 lbs., spot.....                                     | @ 2.42½      |
| Soda nitrate, in bags, futures.....  | 2.45@ 2.48   |
| Tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 15% B. P. L., bulk.....                          | 3.75 and 10c |
| Tankage, unground, 9-10% ammonia.....  | 3.25 and 10c |

#### Phosphates.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags.....                  | @32.00 |
| Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags.....                     | @35.00 |
| per ton.....  | @ 8.00 |
| Acid phosphate, bulk, f. o. b. Balt., per ton, 16%..... | @ 8.00 |

#### Potash.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Kalnit, 12.4% bulk, per ton.....           | @ 7.22 |
| Manure salt, 20% bulk, per ton.....        | @10.25 |
| Muriate in bags, basis 80% per ton.....    | @32.50 |
| Sulphate, in bags, basis 90%, per ton..... | @44.00 |

## BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week of January 18 to 24:

|                   | 18  | 19  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Chicago.....      | 52  | 50½ | 50½ | 50  | 50  | 50½ |
| New York.....     | 52  | 51  | 50½ | 50½ | 51½ | 52  |
| Boston.....       | 52½ | 52  | 52  | 52  | 52  | 52  |
| Philadelphia..... | 52  | 51½ | 50½ | 50  | 51½ | 51½ |

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

|    |    |    |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 51 | 50 | 50 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|

### Receipts of butter by cities (tubs):

|                   | This week. | Last week. | Last year. | —Since Jan. 1—1924. |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Chicago.....      | 32,064     | 27,072     | 27,356     | 168,169             |
| New York.....     | 22,783     | 31,634     | 46,358     | 161,810             |
| Boston.....       | 9,628      | 12,807     | 14,701     | 55,274              |
| Philadelphia..... | 11,567     | 10,213     | 12,425     | 53,444              |

Total.....76,042 91,726 100,840 438,697 502,103

### Cold storage movement (lbs.):

|                   | Into storage. | Out of storage. | On hand Jan. 24, 1923. | Cor. day of week. |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Chicago.....      | 5,240         | 131,028         | 2,087,033              | 4,773,082         |
| New York.....     | 20,820        | 78,290          | 3,390,908              | 2,611,733         |
| Boston.....       | 2,320         | 106,265         | 2,477,842              | 2,072,889         |
| Philadelphia..... | 28,780        | 30,827          | 834,844                | 505,704           |
| Total.....        | 57,160        | 346,410         | 8,790,307              | 9,962,409         |

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